HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
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Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,022—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid Brand
Largest Sale in the World.
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. R London	14th Nov.
* PENINSULAR	5293	A. G Cubitt	21st "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	28th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	5th Dec.
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	12th "
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	19th "
M. L. MONGOLIA	10000	C. F. Preston	26th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	2nd Jan. 1904
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	C. H. S Tocque	9th "
* PENINSULAR	5293	A. G. Cubitt	16th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. R. London	23rd "
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	30th "
M. L. MANDORA	10500	G. L. Langborne	6th Feb.
* PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	13th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	20th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	27th "
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	5th Mar.
* PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	12th "
M. L. MACEDONIA	10 900	T. S. Angus	19th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	26th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	C. H. S. Tocque	2nd April.
* PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	9th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. R. London	16th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	23rd "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	30th "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports on route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th November, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
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BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
QUEANIEN	4259	G. Guiganet	3rd Dec. 1903,
NILA	5376	Chevallier	31st Dec. 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Marcantetti	28th Jan 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, a special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,248 tons, Captain Marcantetti, to sail on or about the 12th Nov. 1903.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Mar. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
†FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,046	29th Nov. 1903
* NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	22nd Dec. 1903
† CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,040	22nd Jan, 1904

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS A. DURHEM	T. Rasovich	4,409	15th Dec. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

1904.

THOS. COOK AND SON'S "ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE" for November contains invaluable information for HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS.

A copy will be sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
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BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged to all ports.
BANKING business transacted.
BAGGAGE shipped and forwarded.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 20th Nov., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY 16th November, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 17th Nov., at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bundee Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Busbire, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 19th November, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 17th Nov., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 1st Dec., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 3,000 tons, on or about 14th November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th November, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

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CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles ... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350; London via Marseilles, Rs. 600.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	Sailing about.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5,124	28th Nov. 1903.
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	4,893	16th Dec. 1903
BRITANNIA	T. Blaikie	3,069	31st Dec. 1903

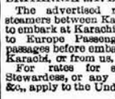
The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,

BANKERS & PASSENGER AGENTS,
(ESTABLISHED 1867.)
8, Hornby Road—BOMBAY.



CALCUTTA—8, Dalhousie Square, E.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—(Head Office), 7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
MARSEILLES—82, Rue de la Republique.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.
CAPE TOWN—92, Adderley Street, S.A.
DURBAN S.A.—Gardiner Street.

JOHANNESBURG, S. A. 17, Green's Buildings Commissioner Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200, and Interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at Interest to be learned on Application.
PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected.
Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.
TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.
ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.
VOLUMINOUS Private CODE minimizing expense, at CLIENTS' Service.
STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.
GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 5, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.
Full information promptly given and Handbooks sent free on Application.

DON'T COUGH.
DON'T COUGH.
DON'T COUGH.

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Sure in action, and can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one KEATING'S LOZENGES will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause.

EASILY CURE
EASILY CURE
EASILY CURE

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in bottles by all Chemists.

THE WORST COUGH.
THE WORST COUGH.
THE WORST COUGH.

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ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

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Proprietor.

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CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES
Our Special Brands.
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REWARD of Rs. 100 will be paid to any one who brings to our notice any INFRINGEMENT of our BRAND by any unscrupulous person and secures a conviction in the Police Court.

GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & CO.,
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THE DENSMORE TYPEWRITER.

WHAT IS NEW

SOLID, ONE-PIECE FRAME.
WIDE BALL BEARINGS at Typebars.
TWO SHIFT KEYS, two Shifts each.
BACK SPACER KEY.
AUTOMATIC RIBBON REVERSE.
WHEEL ESCAPEMENT, giving ordinary and speed action.
POINTER, showing vertical and lateral position of the writing.
UNIQUE PAPER REGULATOR.
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FAMOUS
"AMERICAN SPECIFIC G."

"Specific," means certain, infallible; and Dr. MAGINN'S "American Specific G." is the only certain safe and speedy cure for all cases of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, or Urinary Irritation on any stage of the disease. It prevents stricture and all other bad consequences. This remedy is compounded personally by the distinguished Specialist J. A. MAGINN, M.D., L.M.C., L.S.E., M.S., U.S.A., who has had many years experience in thousands of cases. Immediate relief and permanent cure. Dr. MAGINN'S written guarantee in every package. Beware of fraudulent imitations. See Dr. MAGINN'S signature on every package. Price Rs. 3 sent in stamped wrapper by Registered Post to any address on receipt of price. Circulars and Testimonials free for stamp. Address: J. A. MAGINN, M.D., 52nd Park Street, Calcutta.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
TWELVE CORNER BENT
FIRE, FALL, AND THIEF
RESISTING SAFES.

WE have received a large consignment of these SAFES to be SOLD at the Wholesale Prices. Apply to the Undersigned, at their Office, 67, Meadow Street, Fort.

PURSHOTAM VISHRAM & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.
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GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

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Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

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A TANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections. A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

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VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
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ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET ON APPLICATION.

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FRESH STOCK OF CARRIAGE RUBBER NOW ON SHOW.
INSPECTION INVITED. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

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RUBBER GOODS DEPOT,

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OUR SPECIALITIES FOR THE LAST 35 YEARS.

HAMS,
BACON AND CHEESE,

AS SUPPLIED TO GOVERNMENT HOUSES
SIMLA, CALCUTTA, MADRAS & BOMBAY,
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CLUBS AND MESSES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

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FRESH EVERY FORTNIGHT BY P. AND O. MAIL STEAMER FROM LONDON.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

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GREEN'S CAFÉ RESTAURANT.
ESTABLISHED 1868.

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STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES.
FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.
Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month. Special Reduction in Prices for the Season only. MACARONI, at 5 ans. lb. and VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTE, ans. 6 lb. or a box holding 10 lbs. nett at Rs. 3.
LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS.
MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

MANILA ROPES!
MANILA ROPES!!

MANUFACTURED OF THE FINEST MANILA HEMP
BY
MESSRS. HARTON & CO.,
OF CALCUTTA.
LARGE STOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND.

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AGENTS, BOMBAY.

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JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES
IN FANCY CARDBOARD BOXES,
PLUSH BOXES AND BAGS,
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SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION;
CADBURY'S MILK CHOCOLATE
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PETER'S MILK CHOCOLATE
MAY NOW BE HAD.

NEW PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
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IT IS A STRENGTH PRODUCING, FORTIFYING AND DIGESTIVE
TONIC WINE
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JULIUS BLÜTHNER'S PIANOS

ARE to be found all over the world in their richest decoration in the Millionaire's Mansion and in their more modest form in the houses of Citizens of lesser degree.

Some Scoffers may talk of a "Piano Epidemic," but the demands of modern education must be satisfied. Where indeed would Music be without the Pianoforte! It is to-day the Instrument of the whole civilized world and could only have obtained its position above all other Musical Instruments, by continued improvements in construction and in tone. Julius Bluthner is one of the foremost pioneers of the Pianobuilding industry, a self-made man and a veteran of labour. Julius Bluthner, now about 80 years old, is the founder and proprietor of one of the largest Pianoforte Manufactories of the world. Julius Bluthner's first Instruments created a sensation among technical people owing to the many improvements his Pianos contained and to the perfection of their workmanship; the public recognised the superiority of Julius Bluthner's productions; Royalty took an active interest in his work, and great Musicians have witnessed the excellence of his Instruments. Since then the Factory steadily increased in size. New Workshops for hundreds of workmen have been built and every department fitted with the latest appliances and the newest Machinery. The workmen are chosen for their Technical Skill; and as the soul of the whole concern stands Julius Bluthner, who, unbent by the weight of years, continues the management of the business. He is ably assisted by the activity and zeal of his sons who undertake the supervision of different departments. The Clock-work activity and perfect management has enabled this Factory to record an output of one Piano for every working hour of the day, or to put it roughly about 3,000 Pianos a year. No Instrument leaves the factory without being examined and regulated by either of his sons, and last of all it must pass the critical scrutiny of the master, the man whose name is at the head of this advertisement.

The BLUTHNER PIANOS are the Sweetest Toned Pianos in the world. "The Bluthner Pianofortes maintain the first position in the world," is the verdict of Dr. Paul, whose "History of the Pianoforte" is the standard treatise on the subject of which it treats.

The Bluthner Pianos may be had for Cash, or on the Hire system from

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

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As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

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NEMESIS' THE MAGIC CURE for Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent and Plague Fevers. A trial is solicited. Per Bottle, Rs. 1
F. S. MADON & Co.,
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McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS & LONDON.

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BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS AT HOME SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN
AT XMAS TIME.
WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT OF THAN A HAMPER OF REAL
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SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE

"BAHADUR."

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LIGHT OF ASIA	I	...	...	...	Rs. 16 8 per 100
" " "	II	...	...	...	" 13 2 " "
" " "	III	...	...	...	" 11 10 " "
BAHADUR Havanah & Special Shape	I	...	...	...	" 17 10 " "
" "	II	...	...	...	" 13 2 " "
" "	III	...	...	...	" 10 11 " "
BOUQUETS	I	...	...	...	" 8 7 " "
"	II	...	...	...	" 6 " "
"	III	...	...	...	" 11 13 " "
QUEEN EMPRESS	I	...	...	...	" 16 8 " "
" "	II	...	...	...	" 13 2 " "
" "	III	...	...	...	" 11 10 " "

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL FOR DOGS. 2. BISCUITS FOR DOGS.
3. PREPARED FOOD FOR POULTRY.
4. 'NUTRIENT' (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary food) for HORSES and CATTLE.

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal for Dogs, a stable diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes and is *par excellence* the food for puppies
Rs. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

2. Biscuits for Dogs—An appetising staple diet for sporting and other Dogs.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. Prepared Food for Poultry—Will double the profit of laying birds, and quickly increase the weight of birds for the table and is protective against disease.
Rs. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

4. 'Nutrient'—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction, and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "ASTON HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Goods of Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned declines to receive Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Bales exceeding 20 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY, Apollo Street, Bombay, 13th November, 1903.

NOTICE.

INDIAN STEAM COAL required for the ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SERVICE, at Bombay, and other Indian Ports. Sealed Tenders will be received at the Bombay Dockyard, upto 1 P. M., of 14th December, 1903. For particulars see "Government Gazette" of 5th November, 1903, or apply to the

DIRECTOR, R. I. M., Bombay.

A BOON to SMART LADIES, BUSINESS HOUSES, AND FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKERS.

MADAME LORAINE, of the PARISIAN MODEL CUTTING Co., 29 Maddox st., Regent st., London, England, wishes to introduce her excellent well cut patterns in Lace, representing Gowns, Cloaks, Bodices, first improved Dress Heads the best yet produced, Beautiful Corsets, and French Model Gowns, and Parisian Milinery are supplied by this unique firm.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR CASTOR CAKE.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned upto 12 noon on THURSDAY, the 26th November, 1903, for the PURCHASE of CASTOR CAKE (2,000 tons more or less), that may be produced at the Company's Oil Mill, at Sabarmati, during the year 1904.

Tender forms giving particulars and conditions of contract can be had from the Undersigned on application and payment of 8 annas for each form.

Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for the purchase of Castor Cake."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

W. P. JOHNSON, Loco. and Carr. Superintendent.

Parel Works, 11th November, 1903.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 517 OF 1899.

MAHOMED EBRAHIM bin GOOLAM HOOSAIN HAINDADAY, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Alli Comer Street in Bombay and

1. MAHOMED YUSUF bin MAHOMED EBRAHIM HAINDADAY
2. RAHIA BIBI binte MAHOMED EBRAHIM HAINDADAY and
4. HAWABIBI bint MAHOMED EBRAHIM HAINDADAY, all of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants, minors by their next friend the said MAHOMED EBRAHIM bin GOOLAM HOOSAIN HAINDADAY, also residing at Alli Comer Street aforesaid ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

1. HAJI MAMOMED EBRAHIM bin HAJI ALLAUDIN JITEKER
2. FATMABIBI, widow of MAHOMED ABDULLA bin HAJI BUDRUDIN
3. KHATIZABIBI, widow of HAJI BUDRUDIN bin HAJI ALLAUDIN, all of them residing in the family house, situate in Chukla Street alias old Kaji Street, outside the Fort in the Island of Bombay ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 13th day of November, 1902, the following immovable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION by the Undersigned the Special Commissioner herein appointed on the premises on FRIDAY, the 11th day of December, 1903, and SATURDAY the 12th day of December, 1903, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon on each day.

PARTICULARS of property to be SOLD on FRIDAY, 11th DECEMBER, 1903.

"All [that piece] or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the North side of Nizampura Street, otherwise called Musjid Lane without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 877 square yards and 24ths of a square yard or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 119 and 120, New No. 7439, Old Survey No. 1618, New Survey No. 993, and bounded on or towards the East by the house of Camrudin Samsudin Aroker, on or towards the West by the house of Memon Hajee Ismail Abdool Rehman, on or towards the North by the Sweeper's Passage or Gully, and on or towards the south by the said Nizampura Street otherwise called Musjid Lane and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No, 6851, and Street No 81, 83 and 85, and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Haji Budrudin bin Haji Allaudin Jiteker and now of the tenants of the parties to the abovementioned Suit No. 517 of 1899.

PARTICULARS of property to be SOLD on SATURDAY, 12th DECEMBER, 1903.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with a chawl or range of five compartments standing thereon situate lying and being on the West side of Memonwada Road Chunam Klin 2nd Lane, or the Old Nagpada, otherwise called Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan Street, without the Fort and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 716 square yards and 6-8ths of a square yard or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the East by the said Old Nagpada or Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan Street, on the West and South by the public passage, and on the North by the property of Toolab Ally bin Sayed Goolam Moortaza and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B, Ward No. 3871-4 and Street No. 405, 415 and 5 and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Haji Budrudin bin Haji Allaudin Jiteker, and now of the tenants of the parties to the above suit.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Undersigned in the High Court Room, or at the Office of his Attorneys, Messrs. EDGELOW, GULABCHAND & WADIA, at No. 67, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 12th day of November, 1903.

R. D. SETHNA, Special Commissioner.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 P. M. on FRIDAY, the 27th day of November, 1903, for the SUPPLY of SEVEN HUNDRED and FIFTY TEAKWOOD HALF ROUND SLEEPERS for the Cooria Deonar Railway.

1. Form of Tender, may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from The Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

2. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 150 to be paid in Cash or Accountable Cash or Public Securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

3. The Contractor to make up the total Deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract Amount, will have to be made by the Contractor, whose Tender may be accepted.

4. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M. INST. C.E., Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 13th Nov. 1903.

A FORTUNE.

In the event of a stroke of good fortune you can win 600,000 Marks, say 30,000 £ sterling.	The payment of the prizes is guaranteed by Government.
	First drawing: Dec. 17th.

GERMAN GREAT MONEY LOTTERY of the State of Hamburg.

You are invited to participate in the CHANCES OF WINNING

In the grand drawings of prizes guaranteed by the State of Hamburg in which

M. 11,306,390 or about £565,300 sterl.

SURELY HAVE TO BE WON.

The entire number of Tickets issued is 115,000 of which 57,755, consequently nearly one half of all Tickets issued must draw a prize.

The highest prize in the most fortunate case will eventually be:

600,000 Marks or about £30,000 sterl.

Especially there are the following principal prizes

Premiums:		Prizes:			
1 of 300,000 M	abt. £ 15,000	1 of 60,000 M	abt. £	2,000
1 of 200,000 M	" 10,000	4 of 30,000 M	"	1,500
1 of 100,000 M	" 5,000	2 of 20,000 M	"	1,000
1 of 60,000 M	" 2,500	2 of 15,000 M	"	750
2 of 40,000 M	" 2,000	18 of 10,000 M	"	500
1 of 35,000 M	" 1,750	55 of 5,000 M	"	250
1 of 30,000 M	" 1,500	103 of 3,000 M	"	150
Prizes:		155 of 2,000 M	"	100
1 of 100,000 M	" 5,000	316 of 1,000 M	"	50
1 of 80,000 M	" 4,000	14 of 500 M	"	25
1 of 70,000 M	" 3,000	1022 of 400 M	"	20
1 of 60,000 M	" 2,500			

One German Mark is equal to one English shilling.

In all the Lottery contains 57,755 prizes and 8 premiumprizes.

The latter are added additional prizes awarded in each drawing to the respective ticket drawn the last with a principal prize in accordance with the neighbourhood of the 6th and 7th prize.

These 57,755 prizes must be surely won in 7 drawings within the space of a few months,

The highest possible prize 1st drawing amounts to M. 30,000, increases in 2nd drawing to M. 55,000, in 3rd to M. 80,000, in 4th to M. 70,000, in 5th to M. 80,000, in 6th to M. 90,000, and finally in 7th drawing to Marks 600,000

The official cost for participation in the first two drawings amounts to

£—18sh.—d. for a full ticket

" — 9 " — " for half a ticket

" — 6 " for one quarter of a ticket.

Half resp. quarter tickets will entitle to one half resp. one quarter of the amount, won by the respective number, named on the ticket.

The stakes for participation in the following drawings, as well as the exact price-table, are indicated in the official prospectus, which I send on demand gratis in advance. The prospectus is also send gratis with every order. After the drawing I shall forward to every ticket-holder the official list of the winning-numbers.

THE PAYMENT AND FORWARDING OF THE AMOUNTS WON

to those concerned will have my special and prompt attention, and with the MOST ABSOLUTE SECRECY.

REMITTANCE OF MONEY can be made by BANK-NOTES or by registered letter or by Post-Office-Order.

On account of the approaching drawing of the prizes, please address the orders immediately in all confidence direct to

SAMUEL HECKSCHER SENR, Banker, at HAMBURG, Germany.

NOTES, INDIAN LAND REVENUE, FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY BY TODARMAL;

price Rs. 1. Postage half-anna

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

LAST FEW NIGHTS OF THE

LONDON COMEDY COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

SATURDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER

"IN THE SOUP."

FOR THE LAST TIME.

MONDAY NEXT, THE 16TH NOVEMBER

BY GENERAL DESIRE

"CHARLEY'S AUNT."

THURSDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER

"TURNED UP."

Plans now open at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Orchestra Stalls	Rs. 4
Dress Circle	" 3
Pit Chairs	" 2
Gallery	" 1

NOTICE.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAVE APPOINTED A COMMISSION to enquire into the physical development of its subjects.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL of SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE will pay Rs. 50 to any of their pupils who fail to pass tests in Physical Culture which they have agreed to prepare the pupil for.

For particulars of our Course apply to

32, Broadway, Madras.

NOTICE.

TO BE LET OR SOLD AT SIMLA.

"THE HIGHLANDS," a desirable detached RESIDENCE situated at the top of Jakko within Municipal Limits, standing in its own grounds of 10 acres 2,913 square yards, on which are 2 most desirable building sites at present unutilised.

It contains Drawing Room 28×22, Dining Room 28×19 5 large and 4 small Bed Rooms with necessary Bath Rooms Offices, 2 Staircases etc.

Servants' Quarters,—Cook Room, Large Godown, and Stables for 12 horses are detached.

The House has just been put into a thorough state of repair.

PRICE—Rs. 40,000 or offers.

For further particulars apply to

THE STATE ENGINEER, Dholpur State, Dholpur.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD OR LET AT SIMLA.

"EVEREST" a desirable, commodious RESIDENCE situated at the top of Jakko within Municipal Limits, standing in its own grounds of 2 acres 779 sqr. Yds. and containing:—

Large Drawing Room	44×26 feet
Dining Room	31×21 "
Library	31×21 "
1 Bed Room	44×26 "
4 Bed Rooms	25×21 "

with 4 small Bed Rooms, Bath Rooms, W. C. S, Offices, two Staircases, etc.

A Glass Verandah 13 feet wide encloses 3 sides.

It is fitted throughout with oil gas made at a fully equipped factory on the premises.

Large Servant Quarters, Cookhouses etc., are detached from the main building. The House, which is suitable for a Native Prince, Private Residence, Boarding House or Sanatorium, has just been placed in thorough repair.

PRICE—Rs. 75,000 or offers.

For further particulars apply to

THE STATE ENGINEER, Dholpur State, Dholpur.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 444 of 1881.

JUGMOHANDAS MUNGULDAS ..... Plaintiff,

vs.

FREDERICK YORKE SMITH ..... } Defendants.
PRIBHOWANDAS MUNGULDAS
PURSHOTUMDAS MUNGULDAS & others, }

FOR SALE:

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES IN BOMBAY, BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE SIR MANGULDAS NATHOOBHOY, C.S.I.

THE SURVIVING EXECUTOR of the Will of the late Sir Manguldas Nathoobhoy, under power given to him by the Decree of the High Court in Suit No. 444 of 1881, dated the 4th day of October, 1899, INVITES OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the following properties or any of them.

Further Particulars and the Conditions of Sale may be seen at the Office of Messrs. LITTLE and Co., Solicitors to the Executor, in Old Secretaria Buildings, Apollo Street, Bombay. The offers should be sent to Messrs. LITTLE and Co., as such Solicitors, but the surviving Executor does not bind himself to accept the highest or any other Offer. The following descriptions are believed to be correct, but the Vendor will not be responsible for unintentional omissions or inaccuracies.

Dated this 21th day of October, 1903.

PARTICULARS.

1. A piece of land containing by estimation about one thousand two hundred and sixty-two square yards more or less, with the Chawls or Ranges of Shops thereon, situate at Shaik Memon Street, and called or known by the name of the Green or Cutlery Market, bounded as follows, viz:—On the North by Shaik Ali Janjiker Street, on the South by the half portion of a lane called Mircha Market Lane, on the East by various houses and shops, and on the West by Shaik Memon Street, and which was purchased by the late Sir Mangulas Nathoobhoy from the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay, and comprises the following Properties viz., property assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward C, Ward No. 140 (1), Street Nos. 97 to 103 and 9 to 18, Mircha Market Lane, Property assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward C. Ward No. 525 Street Nos. 29-32, Street Mircha Market Lane. Property assessed under Ward C, Ward 523 Street No. 31-58 and 49 of Janjiker Street, Mircha Market Lane. Property assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward 527, Street Nos 1 to 47, Street Janjiker Street,

2. AN AREA OR BLOCK OF LAND AND PREMISES AT SHAIK MEMON STREET CALLED THE SIR MUNGULDAS NAROOJI HOY CLOTH MARKET CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWI NG PROPERTIES, VIZ:—

FIRSTLY.—A piece of Land, containing approximately an area of 7,715 square yards with shops thereon for the most part used by Piece-goods Dealers, bounded on the North by Shaik Memon Street and by Old and New Hanuman Lane, and bounded on the East by Shaik Memon Street, and on the South partly by property belonging to Govindjee Bhanjee, partly by the property fourthly hereinafter described, partly by the land premises thirdly hereinafter described taken on perpetual lease by the late Sir Mungulas Nathoobhoy from the late Jagannath Shankerseth, partly by the piece of land and premises secondly hereinafter described, and partly by various small pieces of land and the buildings thereon adjoining or near to the said premises secondly hereinafter described, and bounded on the West partly by new Hanuman Lane and partly by Kitchen Garden Lane and partly by the property secondly hereinafter described, and the Municipal Assessment numbers of which property first described are Ward C, Ward Nos. 2180(1—13) 1291 (1), 1291 (3), 12-3, 1294, 1295, 1296, 1301 (1), 1301 (2), 1302 Street Nos. 50 to 102, 104a, 104b, 94a, and 74a, Shaik Memon Street, Street Nos. 15 to 34 and 36 to 38, and No. 3, Hunuman Lane, excepting nevertheless and reserving for charitable or religious purposes a spot of ground in Old Hanuman Lane, part of the said piece of land on which a small temple dedicated to the God Hanuman stands.

SECONDLY.—A piece of land and premises situate near Kitchen Garden Lane outside the Fort of Bomba, containing an area of 451 square yards or thereabouts, with the godowns and buildings standing thereon, bounded on the North and East by the property first hereinbefore described, on the South by the piece of land and houses belonging to Narayen Kashinath and others, on the West by the private passage leading to Kitchen Garden Lane, which property secondly described is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward C, Street New Hanuman Lane, Ward Nos. 1297, 1298, Street Nos. 5 and 6. New Hanuman Lane.

THIRDLY.—A piece of leasehold Land and Buildings thereon, consisting of Chawls and Warehouses to the south of the property first hereinbefore described, the area of which is approximately one thousand nine hundred and fifteen square yards or thereabouts, which was taken on a long lease renewable in perpetuity by the said late Sir Mungulas Nathoobhoy from the late Jagannath Sunkerseth, under an Indenture of Lease dated the 11th July, 1862 and is bounded on the North by the property first hereinbefore described, on the South by Kitchen Garden Lane, on the East by the property next hereinafter described, and on the West by a piece of Land and Houses thereon belonging to Narayen Kashinath and other persons. The Municipal numbers of which said property thirdly described are Ward C Ward Nos. 218, 1299, 1300, 1199 (1), 1199 (2), 1200 (2), and Street Nos. 7 and 8, New Hanuman Lane, 17 to 31, 31 to 33 to 43-45 Kitchen Garden Lane, and 64 to 54 to 54b, Shaik Memon Street,—

AND FOURTHLY.—A piece of land with the shops thereon, containing an area of 640 square yards or thereabouts, situate next to the said properties thirdly and first hereinbefore described, bounded on the North by the said property first hereinbefore described, on the South by the said Kitchen Garden Lane, on the East by the property of Govindji Bhanji and Framji Hormusji Sotas, and on the West by the property thirdly hereinbefore described, the Municipal numbers of which said property fourthly described are Ward No. 1195 (1), 1195 (2), Street Nos. 9-15 and 15 Kitchen Garden Lane, According to a recent measurement it has been found that the areas of the pieces of land are as stated above,

It is believed that these areas were in the possession of the late Sir Mungulas Nathoobhoy and have been in the possession of his Executors since the Testator's death and such areas will, if possible, be made over to the purchaser, but the Vendor does not guarantee that the areas are correct, and will not be responsible for any deficiency nor for any increase in the areas so as to be under any obligation whatever to show by title thereto.

3. A piece of land with the messuages or tenements thereon situate at Old Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,757 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, viz:—On the North by the property of the New Piece-goods Bazar, Co., Ltd., East by property of the late Ghelabhoy Cullianjee, South by property of the late Thakersey Moolji, and Old Hanuman Lane, West by property also of the said Thakersey Moolji and which said premises have been used as a Reading Hall, and are situate in the Registration District of Bombay, and are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1 and 1 and No 1, Collector's New No. 5 and No 8, Old Survey Nos. 66 and 66 and 67, New Survey Nos. 1631 and 1637, but on account of record in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward Nos. 1403 and 1404, Street Nos. 16 and 17, Street Old Hanuman Cross Lane, present Ward C.

4. A piece of vacant ground, comprising two plots at Nowlacka, situate on one side of and adjoining a well, known as Culliandas well, and the pavement thereto belonging which abuts on the thoroughfare formerly known as Rampart Row now called Fort Street, near the St. George's Hospital, within the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 569, Collector's new No. 678, old Survey No. 5-1858, new Survey Nos 84, 94, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward A, Ward No. 2019, Street No. 25), the whole property containing an area of one hundred and one square yards and half of another square yard or thereabouts, bounded on the North by the said well and the pavement thereto belonging, on the South by the property of Khimji Lakmidas, on the East by the property of Gopalji Cullianji and Moryji Khimji and on the West by the property of Vurjiwandas Madhowdas.

LITTLE & CO., Solicitors to the Surviving Executor of the Will of the late Sir Mungulas Nathoobhoy, C. S. I.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "HEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NEROINE ELIXIR: Imparts health strength and energy. Makes tired, slack, worn out feelings impossible. Per bottle Rs. 2-8. THOMSON and TAYLOR Bombay and Poona.

CYCLE CAPES, for the Monsoon, Footballs, Cricketballs, Hot water bottles, etc., now on view. Inspection invited. Satisfaction ASSURED. THE CORONATION CYCLE & RUBBER GOODS DEPOT, Hornby Row, Bombay. Sole Agents for Aertel Cycles.

TO BE LET.—Immediately, the TOP FLOOR of "Stone House" at Middle Colaba, opposite P. O. Airy, commodious and open to Sea View. Apply, next door, to J. R. S. KHARAS.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.—A select small collection of Majolica and Terra Cotta Statuary, Old China, and Old Brassware, on the 18th inst.—SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., 21, Medows Street.

FOR SALE.—New English-built elegant RALLI CARS with India Rubber Tyred Wheels. Apply to DADABHOY BOMANJEE, Carriage Builder, Girgaum.

FOR SALE, a PAIR of GREY ARAB HORSES, 14-2, 7 years old, Rs. 1,400. Apply W. REID, The Bungalow, Dadar.

WANTED STUDENTS to learn Shorthand and Typewriting. g High speed in both the Arts guaranteed. Terms Moderate, Certificates from Home. Apply MANAGER, INDIA TYPEWRITING Co., 19, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BEST INDIAN and CHINA SILK EMBROIDERY in Screens, Cushion, Bed and Table Covers, etc., just received.—P. MEHTA & Co., Medows Street, Fort.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Mr. E. P. HENDERSON, I. C. S., rtd. whose work has practically doubled since last year, earnestly begs all who consult him to explicitly state their age, object in insuring and probable length of Indian residence. Existing Policies on which his opinion is required should be sent (registered) in original or else be accurately described.—28, Kensington Gardens Square London, W.

PLATINOGRAPH ENLARGEMENT.—Highest quality of work.—DEVARE & Co., Artists and Photographers, 67, Medows Street, Bombay.

THIS IS NOT A THEORY but a fact, no dream but a stern reality, that MUNK'S ASTHMA BALSAM gives relief in five minutes and permanent cure by using it as directed. Rs. 2.—MADON SONS & Co., Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 9. First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

IN CONSTANT USE FOR 10 YEARS.—Mrs. M. Blyth, Colaba, says:—Singer's Family Machines had been in constant use for 10 years, for both heavy and light work, and only cost me few annas for trifling repairs.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

OVERLAND SUMMARY. PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 36 Pages of the "Fall Mall Budget" size, containing all the interesting of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

REMOVAL.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS have REMOVED their BUSINESS to TATA BUILDING, with Hydraulic Lift, next door to Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co. A visit to their new Bombay Art Photographic Salon respectfully invited after 15th November, 1903.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum. Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil

SPLENDID SELECTION of CARRIAGE TIMEPIECES and CLOCKS, with and without Alarm from Rs. 30 to Rs. 100; quarter chiming Rs. 125.—CURSETJI CAWASJEE G. L. P. Ky. Watchmaker, 55, Esplanade Rd.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE, a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemsad Co., Ld., and Messrs, Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-0-2 per case, at Bandora; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagon.

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NEW POLICIES IN 1902
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ASK FOR THE 1903
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This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections. The use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/5 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "Therapion" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.
Clarke's Blood Mixture
THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER,
IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter from whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the state, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Colour-Sergeant Instructor Jno. Howarth, Cheshire Regiment, Chester, writes:—"I suffered from Rheumatism in my arms and legs for over five years. I also had a bruised shin bone through which I could rest only for a few minutes at a time. All sorts of remedies were applied, but none did any good for more than a few days. After a while I was recommended to try Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I did, and on taking the first bottle I felt relief. I therefore continued with this excellent medicine, and it effected a perfect cure. This was more than a year ago and I am pleased to say I have not felt the least pain since—in fact, I am in as good health as ever I was in my life."
"Moreover, I told two friends of mine who were laid up with Rheumatism of my case, and they tried 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' They are tailors by trade, and in seven days they were at work again. They say this medicine cannot be too highly praised.
"May 18, 1898."
Mr. George Price, St. Margaret's-on-Thames writes:—"I feel that I should write you a few lines in praise of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I have been suffering those last few years with Eczema and Blotches, which prevented me following my occupation, and I can safely say I have spent scores of pounds in all sorts of other medicines. A little while ago, however, I was advised by a friend of mine who has taken Clarke's Blood Mixture to try a bottle, and to my great relief I am a new man and able at the present time to go on with my business, being now quite well. In fact, I cannot give it too much praise. You are at liberty to make what use you like of this testimonial for the benefit of others who may be suffering from the same complaint.
"December 26, 1899."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles at 1s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England
Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article, Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled Vendors. The word "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," shown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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RESERVE FUND £475,000
HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£725,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
LATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

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Bombay,	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong.
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Madras.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Rangoon,	Bangkok.	Tientsin,
Colombo.	Batavia.	Hankow.
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JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.

	5th Nov.	12th Nov.	
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yen 24,000,000		
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	" 18,000,000		
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ..	9,210,000		
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS.....	400,000		
Mid-Uplands	10·35	11·20	+·35
Futures, month of Dec.	10·72	11·08	+·36
" " March	10·99	11·44	+·45

In our local market the week has been an exciting one, and although there was little credence given to the sensational telegram sent by Reuter regarding the American crop, sellers are beginning to grasp the fact that they have already sold a considerable quantity, and that the market continues to rise, and they are consequently not so eager to meet the demand for export as they have hitherto been. Prices have been forced up considerably, and as buyers in some cases were not prepared to meet the advance, business has not been so brisk or so general. At the same time other exporters are following the market and continue to operate, consequently, with few sellers, prices are well maintained. The principal advance in rates is in Damangaum-Poolgaum styles Oomras and Khandeish, which are Rs. 15 to Rs. 17 above last week's quotations. Broach and Bengals have also risen in value but to a less extent, the advance being about Rs. 11. The enquiry during the week has been principally for the qualities which have shown the greatest advance, and Oomras generally have been in good demand. Broach and Bengals have been asked for and a small line of fine M. G, Lahore, is reported to have been placed in the bazaar at Rs. 205 December delivery. The market closes excited and irregular.

In ready Cotton, New Crop is arriving rather more freely, and is being taken up by Exporters and Mills at full prices. During the week small lots of Khamgaum M. G. have been sold at Rs. 238 to Rs. 241, ready, and on stamped bales for December delivery at Rs. 238. Khandeish has been taken up at Rs. 216 and Hansi at Rs. 210.

The following are closing quotations:—

	Rs	
Fine M G Bengals.....	218	Nov Rail delivery
" "	210	Dec. " "
" "	208	Jan. " "
" Scinde Punjab	216	Nov. " "
" "	208	Dec. " "
" "	203	Jan. " "
" Damangaum Poolgaum	233	Jan. delivery
" Khangaum Akola F S...	233	"
" " G.S...	240	"
" Oomrawattee	231	"
" Broach	259	25th Mar.,
Good "	216	"
Fully Good M G Khandeish	213	Jan delivery
" Bengals	186	25th January

Wheat.—The market has been steady with little or no change in prices, but at the close there is less enquiry and we quote:—

91 per cent. Pissl	Rs. 31·8	per candy.
Club No. 1	" 30	"
Hard Red	" 24·4	"

Freights.—Since last writing, a very large business has been done, principally for forward months at the following rates:—

December at 12s. 9d. to 13s.
January at 13s. to 13s. 3d.
February at 13s. 3d. to 13s. 6d.
March to May at 13s. 6d. to 13s. 9d.

For ready business there is not much enquiry as cargo is very scarce, rates are about the same as last week, Sellers ask 12s. to 12s. 6d, but buyers do not respond very freely.

For Liners.—The Rubattino Company have booked at 14s, 6d, seeds, 15s. wheat, 15s. 6d, cotton, and are now asking 6d. more January to May, The Austrian Lloyds are booking at 14s. to 14s, 6d, January to May.

The following charters are reported:—s.s. Maroa at 12s. 9d. for December loading.
s.s. Kilbride, December loading at 12s, 9d.
s.s. Zoroasty December loading, at 12s, 6s.
It is reported that a European House has chartered the s.s. Phoenicia, March loading, at 13s, 3d.net.

Exchange.—The strength in this market has in no way abated, and what were buying rates last week are selling rates to-day. The more merchants protested and delayed, the more the market went against them for Bills, but buyers of course gained what sellers lost. Discounts in London have advanced, and the Bank of England rate may also move up.

Councils sold well at 1s. 4 1-16d with extras at 1s. 4 3-32d, and the amount to be offered next week is increased to 60 lakhs. Silver has slumped, and China Exchanges have dropped heavily. We do not look for any fall in Sterling Exchange, rather for a rise until it pays to import gold, when the advance will be stayed.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.
Public Deposits	...	3,56 101 Decrease.
Other Deposits	...	6,27,775 Decrease.
Sundries	...	62,653 Increase.
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	...	5 54,497 Increase.
Other Authorized Securities	...	3,21,645 Decrease.
Credits on Securities	...	1,59,845 Increase.
Loans do.	...	30,07,014 Decrease.
Bills discounted & purchased	...	18 34,001 Increase.
Balance with other Banks	...	2 52,443 Decrease
Sundries	...	15,859 Increase
Cash	...	1,07,179 Increase

The Bank of Bengal Weekly Cash Balance is 20 lakhs down, the Bank rate remaining unchanged at 3 per cent. per annum. The Bank of Bombay rate is also unaltered at 3 per cent per annum. The Bank of Madras Weekly Cash balance is 3-4 lakh down and the rate remains unchanged at 4 per cent. per annum.

The mail of the 30th October brings £110,000 silver and £40,000 gold, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs. 25,00,000
Bombay	19,10,000
Madras	4,90,000

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October).
Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Multan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.
RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittance—
4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 " "
6 Months 4½ " "
SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.
CONFIDENTIAL AND HOUSE PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 3 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.
Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.
Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 18th July, 1903.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 6,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
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London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.,
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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,25,000: but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 4 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal commercial places in Europe, India, China, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Agent.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	£87 11-16	=	unchanged
3 do. Rentes	£98 1-4	=	do.
5½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£104	=	do.
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper.....	£85 13-16	=	— 1-16

SILVER—

Spot in London	26 9-16	=	+ 1-16
2 months hence	26 3-16	=	+ 1-16
Spot in New York	57 1-8	=	+ 5-8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·18	=	— 1
Berlin	20·45 3-4	=	unchanged
New York Demand	4·83 1-4	=	+ 1-16

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4	pr ct	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills ...	4 1-8	pr ct	= 1-8
6 " " " ...	4 1-8	pr ct	= unchanged
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	4 1-2	pr ct	= do.
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 5-8	pr ct	= do.

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	3 3-4	pr ct	= do.
7 day market loans	3 3-4	pr ct	= do.

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £200,000 for North America.

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, Nov.-Dec, Value 34s. 6d. = Tone firm.
Rapeseed.—Brown. Nov.-Dec. Sellers, 33s. 3d. = Tone firm.
Linseed Bold. Nov.-Dec. Sellers, 35s. 9d. = Tone dull.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady. Manchester quiet. Total sales 7,000. Spot 6·02—2. Egyptian, Fair Brown 8 11-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 16,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

Nov.-Dec, 5·90	Dec.-Jan. 5·76	Jan.-Feb. 5·76	Feb.-Mar. 5·76
— 10	— 10	— 10	— 10
Mar.-April. 5·75	April-May. 5·75	May-June 5·75	June-July 5·74	July-Aug. 5·73
— 10	— 10	— 10	— 10	— 10

In New York—

Receipts at the Port.....	72,000
Do. last year.....	50,000
Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Do. do Continent	Nil
Mid-Uplands	11·20 + 5
Futures, month of Dec.	11·28 + 19
Do. do. March	11·74 + 14

In New Orleans—

Spot.....	10 13-16 unchanged
Futures, month of Feb.	11·10 + 13.
Do. do. May	11·72 + 12
Tone at close	steady.
Egyptian	8 11-16

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Thursday, 12th November, 1903:—

Cotton	2,330 bales.
Wheat	17,347 cwts.
Linseed	2,451 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds.....	2,490 "
Gingellyseed.....	10,606 "
Poppyseed.....	491 "
Groundnuts	51 "
Castorseed	2,995 "
Rice	2,239 "
Myrabollams	1,637 "
Cottonseed	6,203 "

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13.

Cotton.—During the week under review the Home Markets have fluctuated somewhat, but the net result shows a general advance, the rise, so far as the leading market is concerned, showing, with a jump of 19 points and 14 points in Futures this morning, the following comparisons with last week's values.

In New York.—

	5th Nov.	12th Nov.	
Mid-Uplands	10·35	11·20	+·35
Futures, month of Dec.	10·72	11·08	+·36
" " March	10·99	11·44	+·45

In our local market the week has been an exciting one, and although there was little credence given to the sensational telegram sent by Reuter regarding the American crop, sellers are beginning to grasp the fact that they have already sold a considerable quantity, and that the market continues to rise, and they are consequently not so eager to meet the demand for export as they have hitherto been. Prices have been forced up considerably, and as buyers in some cases were not prepared to meet the advance, business has not been so brisk or so general. At the same time other exporters are following the market and continue to operate, consequently, with few sellers, prices are well maintained. The principal advance in rates is in Damangaum-Poolgaum styles Oomras and Khandeish, which are Rs. 15 to Rs. 17 above last week's quotations. Broach and Bengals have also risen in value but to a less extent, the advance being about Rs. 11. The enquiry during the week has been principally for the qualities which have shown the greatest advance, and Oomras generally have been in good demand. Broach and Bengals have been asked for and a small line of fine M. G, Lahore, is reported to have been placed in the bazaar at Rs. 205 December delivery. The market closes excited and irregular.

In ready Cotton, New Crop is arriving rather more freely, and is being taken up by Exporters and Mills at full prices. During the week small lots of Khamgaum M. G. have been sold at Rs. 238 to Rs. 241, ready, and on stamped bales for December delivery at Rs. 238. Khandeish has been taken up at Rs. 216 and Hansi at Rs. 210.

The following are closing quotations:—

	Rs	
Fine M G Bengals.....	218	Nov Rail delivery
" "	210	Dec. " "
" "	208	Jan. " "
" Scinde Punjab	216	Nov. " "
" "	208	Dec. " "
" "	203	Jan. " "
" Damangaum Poolgaum	233	Jan. delivery
" Khangaum Akola F S...	233	"
" " G.S...	240	"
" Oomrawattee	231	"
" Broach	259	25th Mar.,
Good "	216	"
Fully Good M G Khandeish	213	Jan delivery
" Bengals	186	25th January

Linseed.—At the commencement of the week, owing to better advices from Home, the rate advanced to Rs. 6-4, but there has since been a steady fall in prices, and a fair business has been done in a declining market, the closing quotation being Rs. 6-2.

Rapeseed.—Throughout the week the market has been steady with a moderate business passing, and rates are practically unchanged as follows:—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 5 8	to 5 9 per cwt.
Yellow "	" 5 14	"
" Guzerat	" 5 14	"

Poppyseed.—The market has been steady with a small business doing at Rs. 6-5. At the close we quote Rs 6-6 with a steady market.

Castorseed.—With a fair demand the market has hardened somewhat during the week, and the price has advanced to Rs. 21-12 for Madras, at which rate we close.

Gingellyseed.—The market opened strong with a moderate enquiry at last week's closing rates, but there has been less doing during the week, and prices have given way annas 8, to Re, 1 per candy. The following are closing quotations:—

Howree Khandeish Rs. 34 to 34-8 per, candy.			
15 per, cent, Mixed	" 33-8	"	"
25 " "	" 32-8	"	"
50 " "	" 31-8	"	"

Wheat.—The market has been steady with little or no change in prices, but at the close there is less enquiry and we quote:—

91 per cent. Pissl	Rs. 31·8	per candy.
Club No. 1	" 30	"
Hard Red	" 24·4	"

Freights.—Since last writing, a very large business has been done, principally for forward months at the following rates:—

December at 12s. 9d. to 13s.
January at 13s. to 13s. 3d.
February at 13s. 3d. to 13s. 6d.
March to May at 13s. 6d. to 13s. 9d.

For ready business there is not much enquiry as cargo is very scarce, rates are about the same as last week, Sellers ask 12s. to 12s. 6d, but buyers do not respond very freely.

For Liners.—The Rubattino Company have booked at 14s, 6d, seeds, 15s. wheat, 15s. 6d, cotton, and are now asking 6d. more January to May, The Austrian Lloyds are booking at 14s. to 14s, 6d, January to May.

The following charters are reported:—s.s. Maroa at 12s. 9d. for December loading.
s.s. Kilbride, December loading at 12s, 9d.
s.s. Zoroasty December loading, at 12s, 6s.
It is reported that a European House has chartered the s.s. Phoenicia, March loading, at 13s, 3d.net.

Exchange.—The strength in this market has in no way abated, and what were buying rates last week are selling rates to-day. The more merchants protested and delayed, the more the market went against them for Bills, but buyers of course gained what sellers lost. Discounts in London have advanced, and the Bank of England rate may also move up.

Councils sold well at 1s. 4 1-16d with extras at 1s. 4 3-32d, and the amount to be offered next week is increased to 60 lakhs. Silver has slumped, and China Exchanges have dropped heavily. We do not look for any fall in Sterling Exchange, rather for a rise until it pays to import gold, when the advance will be stayed.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.
Public Deposits	...	3,56 101 Decrease.
Other Deposits	...	6,27,775 Decrease.
Sundries	...	62,653 Increase.
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	...	5 54,497 Increase.
Other Authorized Securities	...	3,21,645 Decrease.
Credits on Securities	...	1,59,845 Increase.
Loans do.	...	30,07,014 Decrease.
Bills discounted & purchased	...	18 34,001 Increase.
Balance with other Banks	...	2 52,443 Decrease
Sundries	...	15,859 Increase
Cash	...	1,07,179 Increase

The Bank of Bengal Weekly Cash Balance is 20 lakhs down, the Bank rate remaining unchanged at 3 per cent. per annum. The Bank of Bombay rate is also unaltered at 3 per cent per annum. The Bank of Madras Weekly Cash balance is 3-4 lakh down and the rate remains unchanged at 4 per cent. per annum.

The mail of the 30th October brings £110,000 silver and £40,000 gold, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs. 25,00,000
Bombay	19,10,000
Madras	4,90,000

The mail of the 13th November brings £120,000 silver and £50,000 gold, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs. 27,10,000
Bombay	" 11,10,000
Madras	" 1,80 000
	Rs. 39,50,000

The mail of the 13th November brings £120,000 silver and £70,000 gold, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs. 37,00,000
Bombay	" 22,10,000
Madras	" 20,000
	Rs. 59,30,000.

At the Weekly bidding for Council Bills held on Wednesday last, the 50 lakhs offered were taken up at 1s. 4 1-16d. and extra allotments were made of 2 lakhs on Bombay at 1s. 4 3-32d. No Transfers were allotted. During the week extra allotments were made of 7·10 lakhs on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-16d. and a small lot to Madras at the same rate.

The total amount sold during the week was 50 lakhs, and the amount to be allotted next week has been increased to 60 lakhs.

	Repayable.	Rate.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust	... 1923	103
4 per cent " "	... 1930	104
4 per cent " "	... 1932	104
4 per cent Bombay Municipal	... 1923	103
4 per cent " "	... 1943	103
5 per cent " "	... Tanna	119 1-2
5 per cent " "	... Sanitary	117 1-2
4 per cent Bo. Improvt Trust	... 1959	101
4 per cent " "	... 1962	102

Prices of Bullion:—

English Bar Silver, ex-duty, ready	Rs.	68-8
Do, do, 1st Settlement	"	68-8
Do, do, 2nd do.	"	67-15
English Bar Gold, ready	"	24-0-6

Bar-Silver.—There has been a slump in Silver during the week, and prices which opened at Rs. 69-8 ready and Rs. 69-8 and Rs. 69-4 for the two settlements dropped on Thursday to Rs. 67-10, Rs. 67-10 and Rs. 67-4 respectively. The business passing has been on a moderate scale and the Home and American markets being up to day, we close firmer at above rates.

Government Paper.—The market opened on Monday at Rs. 98-8 for Cash and Rs. 98-6 for the Settlement, and has gradually declined during the week to Rs. 98-6 and Rs. 98-4 respectively. The business done has been on a limited scale with some buying and selling on the part of bazaar dealers, but rates will probably not go much lower before the settlement.

Piecegoods.—Owing to the rise in cotton the Piecegoods market here has been firm during the week. Prices in Greys have advanced by 1 to 1 1-2 annas per piece and in White they remain the same, but with a tendency to rise. Some fair lines in Greys and Whites have been placed but at pence above last placements. Dealers are paying better rates for forward deliveries with the expectations of doing better in future. There has been a fair demand from up-country and the outlook generally is encouraging.

Yarns.—The Yarn market is quiet with practically nothing doing except a few transactions between speculators in the Bazzar. The sudden and great rise in cotton is upsetting this market.

The China markets keep steady, here also the trouble is a great fall and rapid fluctuations in exchange.

Metals.—During the past week there has been a drop of £ 2 in the price of Copper and although Yellow Metal is quoted unchanged, a fall is also anticipated and no fresh business is passing. In Iron and Steel the market is quiet but steady with business doing in a few lines on a small scale. Spelter, Pig Lead and Quicksilver are quiet and unchanged with little doing.

Coals.—The market is quiet with but small sales reported at previous prices.

Shares.—The market is quiet. Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,225 to Rs. 1,277 1-2, Commercials are steady at Rs. 43. In Mill shares Central are quiet at Rs. 1,660 and Swadeshis at Rs. 895. Colaba Land and Mill shares are quiet and steady, 392 1-2, Currimbhais at Rs. 705, China at Rs. 635, and Davids at Rs. 250. Messrs Greaves Cotton and Co's mill shares are all quiet at previous quotations. Hindustan Mill shares are unchanged at Rs. 390, Indian Manufacturing at Rs. 375, Morarjees at Rs. 1,725, Sholapurs at Rs. 1,850, Maneckji Petits during the week declined to Rs. 2,320 but to-day they have again improved to Rs. 2,360. Sassoon Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 760, Sassoon Silk Mill shares at Rs. 520, Southern Marathas at Rs. 130, Standards at Rs. 350, Kohinoors at Rs. 360, Jamsheds are steady at Rs, 100. In Railway Companies Tapty Valleys are quiet at Rs 420 and Ahmedabad Prantej are steady at Rs. 505. In miscellaneous list Alcocks are steady at Rs. 258, Bombay Burmas are steady at Rs. 6,850, quarter shares at Rs. 1750. Bombay Flour Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 900. Badaham Piles are steady at Rs 154, Kemps are quiet at Rs. 242, Treachers at Rs. 575. Port Cannings are unchanged at Rs. 422 1-2. In Press companies Mofussils are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 590, New Berars are unchanged at Rs. 532 1-2, and New Indians at Rs. 150, Harvey and Sabapathy at Rs. 640. The rest of the companies are unchanged and quiet at previous quotations,

Exchange—Tone firm.

Bank T.T.....	Is.	4 1-16d.
Bank Demand	Is.	4 3-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sights	Is.	4 5-16d.
Do 4 do do	Is.	4 15-32d.
French Francs 8 do do	171	
Marks 3 do do	139	
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	130	
Shanghai 30 do do	179	
Japan 30 do do	150	

Government Paper—3 1-2 per cent. Tone.

Cash	Rs.	98·6
1st Settlement	"	98·4

Money Market.—Tone.

Bank Rate—

Bank of England since	3rd Sept.	4 per cent
Bank of Bombay do.	20th Aug.	3 do.
Bank of Bengal do.	23rd Aug.	3 do.
Bank of Madras do.	23rd July	4 do

Seeds—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	6	2	0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	8	6 to 5 9 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready,	5	14	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready.,	5	14	0
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	6	6	0
Castorseed—Tone quiet.			
Ready	21	8	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Howree Khandeish ...	34	4	0
15 per cent. Mixed ...	33	8	0
25 per cent. ...	32	8

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY, LD.

DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

COSTUME MATERIALS

WORSTEDS Rs.2-8 to Rs. 3-8, 54".

CASHMERES, 54", Rs. 2-4 in 60 SHADES.

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to see this before sailing and purchase before you go.

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The first week in January, 1904, will be a good time to re-open this question of speed and legibility, as the competitions for a Gold Medal, Rs. 100 Cash Prize, and vacancies for six on the Staff will have been decided.

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NOTICE.

HAVING made a CHANGE in the personnel of our PIANOFORTE TUNING and REPAIRING DEPARTMENT, we respectfully request that all communications relating to this department, or in fact any orders connected with our business, be addressed direct to us and not to individual members of the Company's staff.

For MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
WALTER PROCTER,
General Manager.

NOTICE.

WE beg to intimate that as we have ENGAGED the SERVICES of a PIANOFORTE BUILDER and TUNER of many years' experience from the factory of Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, Pianoforte Manufacturers of Stuttgart, we are now better prepared to give immediate and the most thorough and workmanlike attention to all local orders for tuning and repairs of Pianos.

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XMAS NUTS FOR SALE !!!

JUST RECEIVED thin Shelled English Walnuts, Barcelona Nuts, Figs in Fancy Baskets, Brazilnuts, Cobnuts, Almonds, etc., etc.

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OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

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VAST REDUCTION IN THE PRICES.

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Reprinted from
"The Times"
Nov. 26, 1902.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Ayrshire, 1,821 tons, Captain A L Bradford, sailed yesterday for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Hilarius 1992 tons, Captain G K Sergentsailed yesterday for Leith, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Teesta, 3,423 tons, Captain Hart, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE Wilson Line steamer Aleppo, 2,537 tons, Captain C Reyward, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull 10th October, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

THE steamer Aston Hall, 2 321 tons, Captain C McFee, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool 16th October, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Rev J McKeevir, Mrs McKeevir, and 4 children, Mr Barrow, and Mr Kean.

THE H I S N Co's steamer Kasara, 564 tons, Captain J T Hirst, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo 33 cases opium 43 horses, and Lieut M Conaghy, I M S, Mr Phillips, 6 natives and 74 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 762 tons, Captain D Neil-on, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Surgeon-General Tons Gallaway, Mr Lala Rai Rahan, Sir Lt Bauston, Mr Greenwood Lt Col E H Hazelton Capt Bartholomew, Mr Sorabjee, and 50 deck.

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IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Refuge	Quayle	Royal Navy
Pomone	Comdr Harry Jones	....
Torpedo Boat No. 100	.....	.....
Do No 101	.....	.....
Do No 102	.....	.....

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 13.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Dat.	Agent.
Deutschland bq	762	Nacoda			The Captain
Rhine	491	Forbes			M M & Co
Kohinoor	1935	Mackinnon			T M & Co
Valetta	2074	Palmer	Dunkirk		P & O
Tria	309	Pluss			M M & Co
Siren	1875	Abbott			M M & Co
Meteor	2346	Veitlinski			A Meteonoff
Hanoe	3 3 4	Christ			T M & Co
Pekin	2 32	Longden			P & O Co
Fazul Karim	676	Nacoda			G Muthwani
Nowsin	2557	Robbins			P & O Co
Indira	1508	Cole			M M & Co
Robert Dickenson	1330	Blair			W & A Graham & Co
Teesta	3128	Rait			M M & Co
Dwarka	2121	Paterson			M M & Co
Punch	3-31	Crosbie			T M & Co
Bhundara	2215	Goode			M M & Co
Peninsular	2314	Cubitt	Aden		P & O Co
Zaire		DaCosta			Portugese Gunboat
Darfeel	329	Swan			P F C & Co
Pultana	1 34	Lonnarchand			M M & C
Nuddea	1941	Scott			M M & Co
Kirsloe	22 3	Germ dy			W & A G & Co
Arab	4164	Leitch			P & O Co
Kasara	564	Hirst			M M & Co
Aston Hall	2 8 5	McFee			K N & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Sheet.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Warlor	2201	Tindall	London	17-11	K N & Co
B	Ava	2335	Hogward	Karachi	2-11	F M & Co
D	P Inla	1929	Hirst	Zanzibar	17-11	M M & Co
G	Nagaila	1 2	Smith	Bombay		B S N Co
H	Hurl	28	R Riffin	K Coast	11-11	H Ahmed
K	Shahnoor	2193	Davison	H S Ports	18-11	E Tejbhoy
M	Somali	1623	Biren	Zanzibar	28-11	Framjee
N	Sealda	438	Henderson	Berbera	16-11	M M & Co
P	Itola	3367	Doherty	Straits	13-11	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bhadurl	827	Fuke ra	Karachi	14-11	Shep'd & Co
Pesani	551	Mobarwel	Shoreham	14-11	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Sheet.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
2	Simla	3805	Summers	China	14-11	P & O Co
3	Baldumo	391	Cerutti	Genoa	14-11	F Croce o
4	Catrl	2718	Heston	China	17-11	F Croce o
5	Coromanded	2773	Montford	China	12	P & O Co
6	Rhenish	2555	Kinnick	Japan	20-11	P & O Co
7	Bo Lowell	2209	Scarr	Hamburg	15-11	M M & Co
8	Provincia	2220	Thomina	Marseilles	21-11	T M & Co
10&11	Goldenfels	2269	Moller	Karachi	9-11	Gaze & Co
12	Kaylt	1178	London	London	14-11	K N & Co
16	Labuan	2291	Gardner	Hull	21-11	T M & Co

MERRWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Afghan	149	Dextor	False Point	21-11 H C Joosub

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
13	Aleppo	Rayward	Hull, Oct 19
	Arabia	Lorgin	London, Oct 23
	Ashton Hall	Morice	Liverpool, Oct 16
	Kansara	Hirst	Buseh, Nov 5

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Dwarka	Neilson	Karachi
	Assaye (Transit)	Dowell	Southampton
	Hindustan	Forcest	Leith
	Arvisson	Bradford	Karachi

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Goldenfels, for Hamburg, Bremen via Karachi
" Aleppo, for Hull via Karachi.
" Dwarka, for Coast ports and Calcutta.
" Nasori, for Persian Gulf, &c.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, NOVEMBER 12.

The B. I. Co's s.s. Golconda arrived afternoon of 12th.

SUEZ, NOVEMBER 13.

The Clan Line s.s. Clan Macgillivray arrived from Colombo Madras and Calcutta evening of 11.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. Triest from Trieste via Kraed is expected here on Sunday morning the 15th instant at daybreak, and not on Saturday noon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 13.

FOR HULL.

Labuan s—4000 cwt wheat N Sundarji and Co; 4300 cwt cottonseed J A Begbie and Co; 76 cwt wheat Sassoon and Co; 5361 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Warrior s—586 bales cotton 1000 cwt gingellyseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Goldenfels s—991 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co; 2000 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co; 2299 cwt rapeseed 400 cwt castor-seed 5 cts rosa oil Volkart Brothers; 1003 cwt castor-seed Sodha and Co; 450 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co; 1998 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 160 cwt Lum Hee jee Virchur 29 cwt gum Govind jee Sigal 1607 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR BREMEN.

Goldenfels s—1 bale woollen carpets Glaie and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Provincia s—225 cwt linseed 187 cwt teelseed N Furbahy and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Doo Balduino s—5 bales cotton Shebombay Co.

FOR ROSE.

Tientsin s—42 bales cotton Goculdas Dossa and Co; 30 bales cotton Tata and Co; 1 bales cotton Madrassvalla Sons and Co; 5 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 150 Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Captain—40 cwt shark fins Sassoon and Co; 500 cwt onions Hafeez Cossam Aba; 41 cwts shark rafts H D Aeria.

Tientsin s—6 bales piece goods E D Sassoon and Co; 75 bales twist Silas E Sassoon.

Simla s—3 cwt tan-sankhar Sanjbee Dossabhoy and Co.

DIVINE SERVICE.

XXIII. SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Tours in C.
Hymns—361, and 5 0.
3 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong & Sermon by Rev. Fr. Nicholson, S.S.J.E.
Hymns 140, 164, and 20.
Collections—Convalescent Home Khandalla.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily H. C. Communion at 7 15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7 30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH (Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m.—Morning service.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—145 (3rd Version).
Hymns—141, 27 and 72.
Preacher—Rev. Dr. Mackichan.
Collection for Dr. George's Hospital.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH, Opposite the Main Gate of Prince's Dock.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA. (Afghan Memorial Church.)

8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.
Hymns—317, and 49.
11 a.m.—Parade Service.
Hymns—270 and 274.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Choral and Sermon.
Hymns—old, 2 3 and 365.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
Offertories during the day for Convalescent Home at Khandala.

MISSION CHURCH, GHIRGAUM.

8 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
Collections for the European Hospital Nursing Fund.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. (Apollo Bunder.)

9 45 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
11 a.m.—Divine Service.
6 p.m.—Divine Service. Preacher Bishop Thoburn, L. L. D.
All Seats free and Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL. (Madras Time.)

8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.
5 30 Sunday school.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—183, 520, and 27.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral). Preacher Rev. F. Biscoe.
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
10-45 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral). Preacher Rev. Fr. Langmore.
Alms for Church expenses.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion,
Hymns—474, 321 and 251.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
11 a.m.—Evensong and Sermon
Hymns—217, 186, 368 and 27.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral).
Hymns—165, 553, 221, and 177.
11 a.m.—Matins and Instruction.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday school.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—232, 247 and 177.

BAPTIST CHURCH. (7 Bellasis Road, opposite Byculla Club.)

a.m. Morning Service.
6p.m.—Evening Service.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND. (Wandby Road.)

11 a.m.—Joint Service in the Church.
3-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Fellows in Association.
6 p.m.—Evening Service. Rev. Alex. S. Crichton.
Collection for St. Georges Hospital.
Hymns—[illegible]

ECONOMY

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, NOV. 14, 1903.

THE BAYARD OF INDIA.

SIR JAMES OUTRAM'S name is written for ever in the annals of his country among the greatest of her soldier-statesmen. We have before us his life, "The Bayard of India," by Captain L. J. Trotter (Blackwood and Sons) and though shorter than the work in which Sir Frederick Goldsmid has enshrined the noble deeds that distinguished Outram's career, nothing of vigor and interest is lost in compressing into one volume the record of his long and strenuous discharge of duties of the utmost moment to his country. Sir James Outram's span of life—1803-1863—extended over some of the most exciting times of the last century. His early training prepared him for a keen struggle, for his mother was left a widow with five children and shattered fortunes, when James Outram was only two years old. Narrow means could not have provided undue luxuries. Both Mrs. Outram's sons entered the Army at sixteen. James was intended for the Church, but he declared he would enlist sooner than become a parson. This must not be taken to indicate that his was a lawless temperament, for all through life he displayed a keen sense of duty. In 1819 he started for Bombay, a qualified cadet of infantry, and on arrival was posted to the 4th Native Infantry at Poona. The Marquess of Hastings was Viceroy, and Mount stuart Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay, during the first years of Outram's service. The Pindaris and the Mahratta Princes had been subdued, and all Southern India was settling down to the enjoyment of peace. Four years after he came out, Lieutenant Outram, who had gained considerable experience as Adjutant in two regiments, joined the 23rd Native Infantry with which his name will now be associated under its new title, the 123rd or Outram's Rifles. In 1824, the young officer got his first chance of distinction at Malair in Khandeish where the Peishwa had raised his standard. Outram took Malair with a small force in dashing style and the rebellion was crushed. Mountstuart Elphinstone, seeing how well he had acquitted himself, selected him to put through a project for reclaiming the Bhils by raising from among them a corps to perform police duties—setting thieves to catch thieves, in fact. In this Outram was brilliantly successful. In two years and a half the reformed Bhils were boldly fighting, 600 strong, under their British leader, while he turned large bodies of them into the more peaceful paths of agriculture. The ten years he was with his Bhil Corps are still a happy tradition in Khandeish. The next work entrusted to this soldier, that of restoring order in Mahi Kantha, synchronised with his marriage to his cousin, Miss Anderson. He managed matters as tactfully in Gujerat as in Khandeish from his headquarters at Sadra, or at Idar, where now the loyal Pertab Singh reigns.

Outram's task completed here and the somewhat grudging thanks of the Bombay Government received, his resourceful energy was next placed at the disposal of Sir John Keane in Sind. He went about alone, his "object being ostensibly merely to look after camels, but in reality also to feel the temper of the natives and to ascertain the actual intentions of their rulers." On the march to Kandahar he was invaluable. At Ghazni his courage and quickness directed the attack that brought down the green and white standard rallying the Mussulman zealots. He was the first to announce the blowing up and storming of the Kabul gate. With 225 picked horsemen, a guide and ten British officers, he went in pursuit of Dost Mahomed, the fugitive Amir, but failed to overtake the prince owing to the treachery of his guide. Of course, Outram's party was laughed at on returning to Kabul after their rash expedition, Sir John Keane observing that "he had not supposed there were thirteen such asses in the whole force." However, it was not a more foolish enterprise than that which placed the unacceptable Shah Shuja on the Afghan throne. Outram's next work was to pull up some refractory Ghilzai Chiefs of the disturbed districts between Kabul and Kandahar, to replace them with Governors, and to punish all concerned in the recent murder of Colonel Herring. These complicated duties were accomplished successfully before he reached Quetta in 1839, then followed the taking of Khelat. From here, disguised as an Afghan "pir", with only five other men, he carried a duplicate despatch on the fall of Khelat to the Governor of Bombay by the direct route to Somniani, a journey of 360 miles through unknown and hostile country. He had many narrow escapes. On one occasion, he acted on the Pauline theory of being all things to all men, by bribing a guide with a charm for his sick camel, "I was obliged to go through the mummery of muttering over it a string of cabalistic words —may God forgive the hypocrisy!" Eight days brought him to Somniani, another to Karachi and thence to Bombay, where he delivered the despatches. A Lieutenant-Colonelcy rewarded this service and he was appointed Resident in Sind. Early in his tenure of this charges, Outram conciliated the young Khan of Khelat, induced him to sign a treaty of friendship with the East India Company and then installed him on the seat of his ancestors. In his treatment of the Amirs of Sind, as of the Oudh Talukdars later, he was actuated by the same spirit of conciliation, deeming such a mood conduced more to loyalty than sterner methods. Sir Charles Napier did not agree with him in Sind, no more than did Lord Canning in Oudh. These were bitter blows to Outram, but he never faltered in his loyalty, and was as ready to resign and serve elsewhere if Government desired it. In spite of these divergent opinions he rose steadily in favor and in position. He commanded the expedition against Persia, the summons to which "came like the trumpet call to an old war-horse." From January to July 1857 he was busy there and then under him Colonel Jacob with his famous Sind Horse, besides other excellent officers, who all shared in the campaign that ended in the treaty of Paris, a treaty that closed the Persian War, and left England free from anxiety just as the trouble in the north was to absorb all her attention.

In the story of the Mutiny Outram's name is on nearly every page. His share in the relief of Lucknow was equally marked by bravery and modesty. Though the highest Civilian authority in Oudh at the time he placed his services at the disposal of the General, and left to him all the glory. His later years, in spite of struggles with ill-health, were given to the most energetic discharge of the duties imposed on him. In the Calcutta Council he was an honoured member. When obliged to return home before his period of office had expired, the people showed by every means in their power their sense of regret at his loss. At home, he did not find the health he hoped for, though honors were showered on him, honors that he accepted as simply as he had assumed the duties which had won them. In thanking the people in Calcutta for the kindly nature of their farewell, he uttered these pregnant words which all who attain to high place in India would do well to study:—"If to anything in myself I owe such success as I may have attained, it is mainly to this—that throughout my career I have loved the people of India, regarded their country as my home, and made their weal my first object." Sir James Outram, though one of the most ambitions of men, never failed to give to others the credit that was their due. In his despatches he described the operations "as if they were the spontaneous acts of the individual commanding officers." On more than one occasion he declined honorable posts when his acceptance would interfere with the claims of others. He had strong opinions on many subjects and expressed them firmly; he objected to the frequent shifting of officers, and to the merciless want of consideration shown to native witnesses in adjourning time and again cases after they had been brought long distances to give evidence. When Resident at Baroda he inveighed against native intrigue and waged war on this hydra-headed serpent, and apparently all to no purpose. He had little doubt that poison was tried against him by the intriguers whom he was anxious to circumvent. His reappointment to Baroda on his return from a stay in Egypt was for him a signal triumph. He then wheeled out the men whom he had long known as base advisers and mischief-makers. His "Commentary" on the "Conquest of Sind" was a frank expression of his views on the methods employed by Sir Charles Napier. He modified its strength later, acknowledging that Napier and he saw the proceeding from different and irreconcilable stand-points. After his success at Khelat he complained of the "lackey style in which I am treated by the Governor-General," and of the treatment of those of his assistants who were most deserving, but he did not complain "of being bandied like a racket-ball up and down this 'infernal' pass," He was not indeed a meek person who did not feel when he was misjudged. But he was loyal in the finest sense and, through many trials, issued forth at last into the full light of appreciation by those most qualified to judge. He lies with many of the august dead of the nation in Westminster Abbey, with the simple inscription. "The Bayard of India," on his grave,

SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE.

IT has been a source, of considerable regret to those who take an interest in the development of British trade within the Empire, that British makers have been so apathetic with reference to the trade of South Africa. Recently the commerce of that colony has developed enormously, but it is to be feared that foreign makers have reaped much of the advantage. A recent writer in the "Daily Telegraph," in alluding to developments at the Cape ascribes the success of German and American traders to systematic canvassing by means of expert commercial agents, a greater readiness to meet the requirements of the market, and better conditions in regard to freightage. The first of these three factors holds good all over the world. It is a strange but still indisputable fact that British traders have been shown the way in respect of the use of travelling commercial agents. Even now they do not understand the value of personal canvassing, as it is understood in the continent, and in the States. There are few German firms, the writer we have alluded to states, who do not send as many as four travellers to the Cape in the course of a year. This allows them to remain in continual touch with the market, to give the usual 90 days credit with a fair amount of impunity, and to increase their field of business with much greater rapidity. The British commercial agent makes a yearly tour. He is instructed to remain adamant on the question of credit, he deals always on the "take it or leave it" principle, and it is strange that he comes home so well stocked with orders as he usually does. The German dealer and more recently the American manufacturer are also willing to manufacture a special class of goods to meet the requirements of any particular market. This is also productive of a greatly enhanced clientele. The words "British made" go a long way in the British Empire, but too much reliance is placed upon their magical properties. Dealers can no longer afford to assume the egoistic stand which they have made admittedly with a great deal of success, so far, for so many years. The American dealer will go so far as to set up special plant if he can see the prospect of a fair amount of custom; the German, also, is prepared to alter the type of his goods to suit requirements in foreign markets; but the British maker never swerves from the pattern which he considers the best. We have previously alluded to the operations of the Shipping Ring as it affects South Africa. In this respect, home matters have had good cause for complaint. They have been undersold in the market itself, and have had to pay considerably more for their freightage. There seems to be very good grounds for the complaints which have been levelled against the Shipping Ring by South African Merchants. We do not mean by a l this, of course, that Great Britain is not making a good thing out of he South African trade, but she is by no means making so much as she should or as she might well do, if a little more activity and proper understanding were installed into her dealings with the Cape. We are glad to see then that at length a move has been made in the right direction In the near future there will be held at Cape Town an industrial exhibition which will put into the shade everything of the kind that has previously been undertaken in South Africa, and it will be devoted entirely to the development of British trade. However, foreign exhibits have been invited as it was foreseen by the promoters, that were any attempt made to exclude foreign manufactures a rival exibition would be the eventual and immediate outcome. To ensure the success of the enterprise, the Customs are allowing exhibitors freedom from duty until their goods are sold. Foreign shipping companies are offering concessions for the carriage of exhibits, but the Shipping Ring is giving no such favour to British dealers. However there is little doubt that the exhibition will achieve its object, as it is intended that through its means the exhibits shall get into the hands of the consumer who will then be able to compare their respective merits,

BLOOD AND ART.

THE popular mind would not associate a city of gross savagery and of endless human sacrifice with any high form of art. But the artistic instinct develops in the strangest circumstances and though art may be debased by the individual whose mental and moral attributes are degenerate, even the cannibal may produce artistic work on a high level. When the horrors of Benin were exposed in 1897, the revelation of the shambles was accompanied by the discovery that within the country of that blood stained despotism, there had developed a surprising excellence of craftsmanship in the production of fine bronze and carved ivories. Many of the bronzes

vernment took over the Niger Company's territory, the kingdom of Benin had remained closed to civilizing influences and the city had only been visited at long intervals by a few travellers. As with other Niger races, the Benis were steeped in bloodshed, superstition, savagery and cannibalism and their single redeeming quality lay in the great superiority of their artistic productions over the efforts in a similar direction made by neighbouring races. When the kingdom was overthrown, many specimens of Benin bronzes and carved ivories were brought away as trophies and found their way to National Museums and private collections. The British Museum secured a fine and representative collection but lacked money to purchase all that were available and many were bought for Germany. General Pitt Rivers, Sir Ralph Moor and a few other English collectors possess valuable specimens of Benin art and some may even now be picked up in a London furniture shop. The remarkable nature of these productions and the high standard of artistic craft which they reveal is the main reason for the publication of a book by Mr. H. Ling Roth on "Great Benin: Its customs, art and horrors." The value of this volume is increased by numerous photographs covering a wider field of art than is included in General Pitt Rivers' description of his Benin relics or in the British Museum monograph. The customs of the Benis are almost identical with those of other Niger tribes and the horrors were sufficiently exposed by the British Expedition and Commander Bacon's book "The City of Blood." It is the fuller revelation of art in the city of blood that is now interesting and striking.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived yesterday from England by the P. & O. Co's Mail ss Arabia, were:—Sir Francis Maclean, Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court, Hon. Mr. Justice Ameer Ali, Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. H. Hill, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pratt, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rampini, Bishop Thurburn, and Sir Acquin Martin.

A CART-TRAIN is to be formed to facilitate the forwarding of supplies from Siliguri for the troops now being concentrated in Sikkim.

SIR ANDREW FRASER, accompanied by the principal port and railway officials interested in the scheme, made a reconnaissance of Luff Point on Wednesday.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR of Ceylon, when addressing a deputation of the Ceylon Educational Association on the 7th instant, spoke of "singals and Tamilese." He meant something quite different, of course, just, as the famous Fellow of New College did when he told a friend that he was going to health "a hatch a pasty snipe" before he returned to Oxford by the "town drain."

IT has been the custom for several years to hold the annual Coopers' Hill Dinner during the "Karachi Week," and this year has been no exception to that rule, says the "Sind Gazette." Last Saturday night the largest and one of the merriest gatherings of coperhillians, ever brought together in Karachi, sat down to a sumptuous dinner at the Sind Club. Dr. Roberts, the senior Coopers' Hill man in Sind, presided, and in a humorous and instructive speech proposed the toast of "Our Alma Mater."

AMONG Marconi's projects of the future is one to connect Europe with India by means of wireless telegraphy. The western station would be at some point in Italy yet to be fixed; the receiving and transmitting apparatus in India would probably be on the coast at Bombay. Nothing, however, will be done until Marconi has completed his experiments between Italy and South America, the ugliest thing which he has undertaken so far. The Italian Government have placed a large sum of money at his disposal for experimental purposes, and we shall probably hear soon of some fresh results obtained. Wireless telegraphy is in its infancy, and it has disappointed expectation to some extent, but enthusiastic electricians are at work upon it both in Europe and America, and some among them are sanguine of complete success at no distant period. Across the Atlantic a new name has been coined for this scientific wonder: it is there spoken of as space telegraphy, but this title will be inappropriate if it is found, as anticipated, that messages can be transmitted through the earth as well as through the air.

THE Tertiary Congress opened at Allahabad on Tuesday, the Archbishop of Agra presiding. There were also present the Archbishop of Calcutta, the Bishop of Lahore, and Prefects, Administrators and Representatives from Allahabad, Mylapore, Mangalore, Nagpur and Bettiah the Director and Tertiaries including Raja Fancis Shiam Sinha of Terpore, a convert, and visitors, making in all 31 clergy and 102 laity. The following telegram to His Holiness the Pope was sent:—"We Archbishops, Bishops Prefects, Administrators, Apostolic Fathers and Tertiaries, professing obedience and reverence, solicit a Benediction." In the President's introductory Address he said that in order to realise the great importance of the Congress and to derive the greatest advantages and benefits which are intended by it they must understand well what was the object of the Congress in general, what was the object of this present one in particular and adopt means to gain this object. His Grace explained the object, which was to renew or give new life to the Third Order and to extend it. The Bishop of Lahore also made speech. The following Resolutions were then adopted:—(1 To appoint a Visitor-General and local Visitors; (2) that a General Congress be held in Agra next year.

MR. SHADBOLT, who was recently drowned at Mullion in Cornwall, was insured to the amount of £24,000 against fatal accident. Few men, says the "Tatler," are insured against such an event for anything like so large a sum, £2,000 being as a rule the maximum policy against such a death. In America men insure far more commonly against fatal accident. There

TELEGRAMS

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRANCE AND THE CLERICALS.

Congregations and Education.

GOVERNMENT'S DRASTIC PROPOSALS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

M. Combes, speaking in the French Senate, said that in the course of the Session the Government would introduce a Bill prohibiting members of congregations engaging in education in any form.

Government, he said, has deferred applying the prohibition to the ordinary clergy pending a decision on the question of the separation of the Church from the State which will probably come before the Parliament in 1904.

The Government is determined to end the present situation which has disturbed the tranquillity of the country.

The speech has caused a great sensation.

A PAPAL CONSISTORY.

New Cardinals Created.

The Pope at his first Consistory conferred the Hat on five new Cardinals including Monsignor Merry-Del Val whose appointment as Secretary of State was signed this morning.

At a subsequent secret Consistory Archbishop Bourne of Westminster received the "Pallium."

THE HICKMAN MYSTERY.

Verdict of Suicide.

The inquest on Miss Hickman has been concluded. The jury brought in a verdict that deceased committed suicide whilst insane.

THE KAISER'S ILLNESS.

An Imperial Prohibition.

NO ACCOUNT OF THE OPERATION.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13.

The Kaiser has prohibited the Professor who operated on his throat from giving any account of the operation to the Medical Society of Berlin.

A BIG OIL COMBINE.

A European Trust.

OPPOSITION TO THE STANDARD.

Preliminary arrangements have been made to combine all the European naphtha springs into one gigantic petroleum trust in opposition to the American Oil trust.

TRANSVAAL LABOUR PROBLEM.

Report of the Commission.

THE IMPORTATION OF CHINESE.

The "Daily Telegraph" publishes a despatch from Johannesburg which states that the Labour Commission signed their report on Wednesday, but it is understood it makes no definite recommendation for the importation of Chinese labour.

LORD ROBERTS ILL.

Lord Roberts is ill with pneumonia.

THE LIVERPOOL AUTUMN HANDICAP.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13.

The following is the result of the Race for the Liverpool Autumn Handicap :—

Palmy Days	1
Whisting Coon	2
Bachelor's Button	3

THE MAIL.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

The Bombay mails of the 31st ultimo arrived at Brindisi on the 12th instant.

COLONEL YOUNGHUSBAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 13.

Darjeeling, November 13.—Colonel Younghusband arrived here to-day. Mrs. Younghusband, who had accompanied him to Simla, has also arrived. Colonel Macdonald, Major Bretherton and Captain McCall met them at the Railway Station.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF PRINTING, BENGAL.

A NEW APPOINTMENT.

It is proposed to create a new appointment of Director-General of Printing, Bengal, who will supervise all Government printing done in Calcutta, whether of the Government of India or the local Government. Mr. John Chalmers, the present Superintendent of Government Printing, Bengal, is spoken of as the future Director, on a salary of Rs. 1,500 per month.

THE THIBET COMMISSION.

It is understood that the sanction of the home authorities has been received for a forward move of the Sikkim Thibet Commission. The Hon'ble Major-General Sir Edmond Ellis arrives at Calcutta on the 15th instant, so as to be practically on the spot to watch the further progress of the Mission.

THE DAMAGE ON THE MADRAS LINE.

BANGALORE, NOVEMBER 13,

The rains have held off since last night, and the conditions at Hesserghatta Lake now cause slightly less anxiety. A bridge near French Rocks station on the Bangalore-Mysore section has been pronounced unsafe this morning an abutment having been washed away. Passengers and mails are being transhipped. Near Malur a further washaway of fifteen of the bank [illegible] breaches here will take several [illegible]

THE VICERO[illegible]R.

Visit to Bha[illegible]

INSTALLATION OF THE NAWAB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP BHAWALPUR, NOV. 12.

His Excellency the Viceroy invested his Highness the Nawab of Bhawalpur with full powers of administration in Durbar this afternoon, and addressed the assembly as follows :—Your Honour, Your Highness, sirdars and gentlemen,—I have come to Bhawalpur in order to instal the young Nawab upon the musnad of his State. This is the leading Mahomedan principality in the North of India and I felt that I should like to offer to the State and to its ruler the same marks of official and personal interest as I have done to the Hindu States and to the Hindu princes in other parts of the country. The occasion is official for it is as the representative of the Sovereign that I am about to invest the young chief with full powers of administration, but it is personal also, for I desire to testify to the Nawab and to his people my keen interest in his welfare and my hopes for his future. When the British Crown through the Viceroy, and the Indian princes in the person of one of their number, are brought together on an occasion of so much importance as an installation ceremony it is not unnatural that we should reflect for a moment on the nature of the ties that are responsible for this associations. They are peculiar and significant and so far as I know they have no parallel in any other country in the world. The political system of India is neither feudalism nor federation. It is embodied in no constitution. It does not always rest upon treaty and it bears no resemblance to a league. It represents a series of relationships that have grown up between the Crown and the Indian Princes under widely differing historical conditions, but which in process of time have gradually conformed to a single type. The Sovereignty of the Crown is every where unchallenged. It has itself laid down the limitations of its own prerogative. Conversely the duties and the service of the States are implicitly recognised and as a rule faithfully discharged. It is this happy blend of authority with free will, of sentiment with self-interest, of duties with rights that distinguishes the Indian Empire under the British Crown from any other dominion of which we read in history. The links that hold it together are not fetters that have been forged for the weak by the strong, neither are they artificial couplings that will snap asunder the moment that any unusual strain is placed upon them. But they are silken strands that have been woven into a strong cable by the mutual instincts of pride and duty, of self-sacrifice and esteem. It is scarcely possible to imagine circumstances more different than those of the Indian Chiefs now from what they were at the time when Queen Victoria came to the Throne. Then they were suspicious of each other, mistrustful of the Paramount Power, distracted with personal intrigues and jealousies ; indifferent or selfish in their administration and unconscious of any wider duty or imperial aim. Now their sympathies have expended with their knowledge and their sense of responsibility, with the degree of confidence reposed in them. They recognise their obligations to their own States and their duty to the Imperial Throne. The British Crown is no longer an impersonal abstraction but a concrete and an inspiring force. They have become figures on a great stage instead of actors in petty parts. In my view, as this process has gone on, the Princes have gained in prestige instead of losing it ; and their rank is not diminished but their privileges have become more secure. They have to do more for the protection that they enjoy, but they also derive more from no longer detailed appendages of the Empire but its participators and instruments. They have ceased to be the architectural adornments of the Imperial adornments of the edifice and have become the pillars that help to sustain the main roof. Such is the character of the office to which this young Chief succeeds, and in whose privileges and responsibilities I am about to induct him. I do not know of any fairer prospect than that which opens up before such a man. He starts with the support of Government, with the affection of his people and with the goodwill of all. In the present case the Nawab has material advantages as well. His State is solvent and there are reserve balances in the treasury of more than two years total revenue. He himself has profited by education at one of the Chiefs College, where he distinguished himself and he has since shown that he possesses the usual path for administration. He seems to me to be beginning his public career under an auspicious star. I do not say that no difficulties attend the path of the young Chief. On the contrary I think that they are many and perplexing. There is the difficulty of reconciling fidelity to the trrditions of an oriental people with the principles that are imbibed from western civilisation. There is the difficulty of placing restraint upon his impulses of passions as a man where these conflict with his duties as a ruler. There is the difficulty but the necessity of maintaining a clear line between public and private expenditure and of remembering that the resources of the State belong to the people and, not to the Chief, and if contributed by them in one form ought to be given back in another. There is the difficulty of hitting the mean between attempting too much and doing too little. But all of these are difficulties which a man of level judgment and selfcontrol need never be appalled. Your Highness, I am now about to invest you with full powers of administrations in your State. This is a turning point in your life, from which will date the reputation for good or the reverse that will one day attach to your name, I believe and hope myself that it will be the former and not the latter, and that you mean to be, as you have a capacity for being, one of the rulers whose names are uttered with gratitude and remembered with respect. There are five duties that I enjoined upon you. As you take up the ta k, be loyal to your sovereign who is the ultimate source and guarantee of your powers, regard the Government under which you are immediately placed as your protectors and sponsors ; treat the Political Officer with whom you are brought into contact not as your tutor or mentor, but as a counsellor and friend ; be just and considerate to the nobles of your State, you owe a duty to them just as much as they to you ; and lastly never let a day pass without thinking of your people and praying to Almighty God that you, who have so much, may do somet hing for them who have so little. If these are the principles by which you regulate your conduct, your subjects and your friends will look back upon this day not as a tamasha that is forgotten as soon as it is over but as the dawn of a bright and prosperous era for the State of Bahawalpur. (Loud cheers.)

On the conclusion of the addres all present rose, while the Viceroy conducted the Nawab to the masnad, and declared his Highness invested with the full powers of administration. The Foreign Secretary then recited the Nawab's full titles, while the band played a march, and a salute of 17 guns was fired in honour of the Nawab. All present then resumed their seats, while the Viceroy's khilat was brought in and conferred on his Highess, who then rose and replied to the Viceroy's address as follows—

THE NAWAB'S REPLY.

You Excellency, I rise to acknowledge with deepest feelings of loyal gratitude the high honour that has just been conferred on me by your Excellency, whom I recognise as the august representative of our Sovereign, his Most Gracious Majesty King Edward, as well as a sincere and generous friend, who has not only watched with large hearted sympathy the events of the past, but who has some the whole of this distance to put on his favours the seal of confirmation. I therefore regared it as my duty to publicly tender by allegiance to my Sovereign, and thus to follow the example of my noble ancestors in my steadfast loyalty to the British Crown. It is also my duty to thank your Excelleney most sincerely for the personal interest which you have always taken in my welfare, and which has now been proved to the whole of India. This will in the future be a red-letter day in the history of Bahawalpur. I take pride to my State and myself upon my being the first of the line of Bahawalpur Chiefs who have been installed by a Viceroy of India, and the second Chief who has been invested with ruling powers by his Excellency Baron Curzon of Kedleston ; but, at the same time, I trust that I fully realise that this high honour carries with it corresponding responsibilities, and as a strong incentive to the proper use of the authority thus committed to me. A little more than six years ago, on the kind recommendation of the Punjab Government I joined the Aitchison College at Lahore and I may say here that the advantages I derived from my studies in that institution were both solid and numerous. I shall ever remember the years of my student life, and the treatmont I received from my teachers with feeling of genuine thank-fulness and pleasure. A sad cloud came over my life in February 1899, when my father's death left me a minor, but thanks to the benign patronage of Government the State was placed under the charge of Colonel Grey as Superintendent and under his guidance it developed in all directions. Since I returned to the State from Lahore, two years ago, I have been initiated into the working of the various departments, and have endeavoured by touring throughout the territory to become acquainted with the people and with their wants, The counsel and encouragement which your Excellency has addressed to me will ever have the first place in my mind. and the noble example of devotion to duty which your Excellency has set to the whole of India will be an abiding guide and stimulus. It will be my ambition to ustify my position, as in your Excellency's own words on another occasion, an integral factor in the imperial organisations of India. With all diffidence let me assure your Excellency that the interests of the eight lakhs of people that God has placed under my charge will always receive my first and best consideration. I have for the last eight months been administering the State for myself under the kind guidance of the Honorable Sir Charles Rivaz and with the sincere advice of my friend, Major J. R. Dunlop-Smith and it will be the great pleasure of my heart to be assisted by them in matters which require the advice of experience and the suggestion of friendship. To day I enter upon a new career of life and the event of this hour is of an importance requiring a befitting commemoration. I therefore take pleasure in announcing that in memory of the occasion I have determined to give to the Bahawalpur town the waterworks, which with your Excellency's kind permission, will be called the Curson Waterworks; I hope that his Honour also will allow me to propose a gold medal to be called the Rivaz Gold medal which will be awarded to the first passed candidate from the Aitchison Chiefs College at Lahore. In conclusion I once more thank your Excellency for the personal distinction conferred upon me and humbly pray that God may grant me the strength and ability to make use of my opportunities to his glory to the good name of myself and the everlasting prosperity of my people.

BANQUET AT BHAWALPUR.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

NOVEMBER 13.

The Nawab of Bahawalpur entertained a large number of guests to mee: the Viceroy at dinner last evening His Excellency, in replying to the toast of his health proposed by His Highness, spoke, as follows :—Your honour, your Highness, ladies and gentlemen, This afternoon, when I performed the ceremony of installing our host, the young Nawab, it was my duty to speak of the responsibilities of the ruler and the obligations of the State. This evening, when we are his guests at this sumptuous banquet, it is open to me to adopt a more personals train.

It is now nearly five years ago since first I met His Highness early in 1899. I paid a visit to the Aitchison College at Lahore, and among the young Chiefs and nobles who were assembled before me, one of the most conspicuous figures and also, I am glad to say, one of the chief prize winners, was the Nawab of Bhawalpur. (Cheers). He is also, I believe the only ruling prince in India who has passed the entrance examination of an Indian University. (Cheers). Since those days he has gone through a long and streneous training and he has now reached the age, having recently passed his twentieth birthday, when he has been deemed worthy of being entrusted with governing powers in his state. (Cheer) His Highness already enjoys two qualifications of no mean order. He is not without experience and he possesses character. (Hear hear). Since may of last year he has,as he told you this afternoon, practically been conducting the administration of his state and has familiarised himself with the problems and dutie that it involves. (Cheers.) He has himself carried out the settlement of two districts and has written a detailed report of his work whichI have seen(cheers). It gave me great pleasure to note theso symptoms of his zeal and activity, because they show that he does not intend to be a mere figurehead and because I know how good a thing it is for a State that the ruler should be personally conversant of the condition of his subjects. I often wish that I had had some settlement experience myself, for I am convinced that that is almost the only work in India that gives a real insight into the life and well being of the people. Such a work as the nawab has undertaken is good, not only for the Chief, but also for the pyots who like to think that their ruler knows all about them and also for the officials who are cheered up by the recognition and encourgement of their superior (cheers). I said that His Highness possessed character also I believe from what I have heard and it was confirmed by his speech this afternoon that he has a high sense of responsibility, that he is painstaking and industrious and that he means to do his duty to his people. If this is the spirit in which he approaches his task, and if he is willing at the commencement to profit by the counsel and authority of others, then I think that a bright future lies before him and that as he gains in age an experience, he may become a genuine influence for good in his State (cheers). Ladies and gentlemen,—The nawab is already no mean contributor to the defences of the empire (cheers), in these parts of the country where the land is sometimes in excess of the cultivation, (laughter). It is not unnatural that a camel transport corps should be the particular form of contingent which the nawab of Bahawalpur has been encouraged to subscribe. The corps which His Highness maintains for imperial service consists of over 1,000 camels protected by a rifle corps of 165 men, similarly mounted and possessing in addition 13 serviceable guns. (cheers) I hope His Highness will not think for a moment that these are less valuable than the Cavalry or Infantry contingents which are furnished with greater ease by princes in other parts of the country. On the contrary, there are occasions when a transport corps is more useful than any other form of contribution and there are also occasions when csmel transport is likely to be more serviceable than any other form of transport. (cheers) Quite recently the Nawab was good enough to offer me his aid for the campaign which is now proceeding in Somaliland (cheers) and my only reason for not accepting the offer was that we had already made other arrangements and that I hoped that a better and more suitable field might be found or the emplyment of the forces of his highness in the future. I hope that he will continue to take an interest in these troops for I can asure him that they represent in our eyes a very valuable addition to the defensive resources of the Indian empire (cheers) Ladies and gentlemen, His Highness announced this afternoon that he proposed to commemorate this eventful day in his life by bestowing a system of waterworks upon his capital city (cheers), I should like to complement him upon this announcement both because it showed that he had time to think of others on a day in which he has been the central figure himself and because he could not have devised a more beneficient or a more enduring memorial (cheers). Ladies and gentlemen, we shall all of us carry away from the present occasion, a most pleasant recollection of the splendid hospitality of our host and agreable recollection of Bahawalpur (cheers) I only wish, as his Highness has courteously remarked, that lady Curzon had been here to share our experiences with us. Bahawalpur will never again seem a remote and little known place on the map (cheers). It will possess a distinct and vivid indentity of its own, which we shall always associate with the young prince, whose installation under such happy auspices we have witnessed this afternoon, and whose health I now propose to you with the best of wishes for his properity and success in the future. Good cheers).

LINKING OF IND[illegible] AND CEYLON RAIL

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 12.

The report of the Commission which recently sat in Madras, consisting of Mr. Hibbert, Sir Allan Arthur and Mr. G. Anderson to consider the question of linking the Indian system of broad guage railways with the Ceylon railways on the same guage has been issued.

The committee arrived at definite conclusions. For the alignment of a broad guage line starting from Ramesvaram running north to join the existing broad guage system as follows :—(1) They have no hesitation in recommending as the southernmost section of the required link an alignment from Ramesvaram via Ramnad more or less direct to Trichinopoly. (2) Northwards from Trichinopoly, after fully considering the local interests and the railway point of view, the Commission recommended that the alignment should take a north-east direction roughly corresponding to that proposed by the Madras Government for the Trichinopoly Tirukkoyilm line. As to the exact point at which the alignment should strike the S. I. Railway between Tirukkoyilm and Panruti the Commission are unable to give a definite decision. (3) It seems clear that whatever junction is selected the proposed broad guage link should extend thence northwards either by a new line to Arkonam or by the conversion of the metre guage from Villuparam to Madras. In the latter case a third rail being laid from Villuparam and the point of junction finally preferred, should it lie to east or west of that place, the northern terminus of the new broad gauge line should be either Arkonam or Madras, as a result of further investigations which are recommended.

With regard to the connection between Mysore and the south, the Commission think that any necessity for conversion back to the broad guage of the Trichinopoly Erode section is eliminated and the natural connection between Mysore and South India and metre gauge lines namely, that originally proposed via Erode should, they consider, be adopted when required.

THE LUFF POINT SCHEME.

INQUIRY AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 13.

The committee appointed by the Government of India for the purpose of considering the question whether facilities for the coal trade could be afforded by provision of accommodation for coal at Luff Point assembled at Calcutta yesterday. The Hon'ble Mr. W. A. Ingles, President, made an opening speech and the Commission then proceeded to examine witnesses.

Mr. C. T. Beckett, Acting Agent and Chief Engineer of the Bengal Nagpur Railway, after drawing attention to the subject of distances and rates, said the construction of two chord lines would at once, give a saving on all coal shipped to the Luff Point depot, from 5 annas and 9 pies per ton, from Ranigunge to 14 annas and 9 pies per ton from Jheriah. The total cost of the proposals, including the connecting branch line, might be taken as Rs. 30,00,000 and the net receipts Rs. 215,625. This would give a return of Rs. 7·88 per cent. There would be an approximate saving of 5 annas and 8 annas per ton. This result might be expected shortly after the opening of the Luff Point depot.

Commander Garraid, R N., also gave evidence in favour of the Luff Point scheme.

LORD KITCHENER.

POONA, NOVEMBER 13.

Lord Kitchener is expected to arrive in Poona on 24th inst. He will remain for five days and will put up with Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Hunter. His Excellency will inspect the military resources at Poona and Kirkee.

THE KIRKEE COFFEE SHOP CASE.

SENTENCE REVERSED.

Boshanally and Gadickally about five months ago were convicted and sentenced by Major Leslie the then Cantonment Magistrate, the first to two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 and the second to two months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150, in what is known as the Kirkee Coffee Shop Case. Both the accused appealed to Mr Lucas, the District Judge, who remitted the imprisonment but confirmed the fines. On this the first accused asked the High Court for a revision of Mr. Lucas' decision and the High Court has now entirely quashed the conviction and sentenced passed, remitting the fine inflicted.

THE PLAGUE.

Plague has broken out at Lanowli.

THE BOER WAR.

GERMAN CRITICISM OF BRITISH METHODS.

A special cablegram to the "Pioneer" from its London correspondent states that a German General of the Staff in a monograph on the South African War says that the failure at Colenso was psychological. The brave troops were not beaten but only their leader was. At Magersfontein persistence after the Highland Brigade's losses was right but the methods were wrong.

THE LONDON COMEDY COMPANY.

"IN THE SOUP."

A PLASINGE presentation was given, last evening at the Novelty Theatre, by the London Comedy Company of the farcical comedy "In the Soup." At first the story strikes one as rather commonplace, but in its later developments it is very cleverly worked out. It deals with the trouble of a young barrister of the briefless order, whose sole hopes rest upon the last will and testament of an uncle in India. The conditions of this interesting document are that the young man must not marry until he is thirty. Unfortunately, he violates this condition at the critical moment when his finances are at the lowest ebb, and his uncle is expected home. The usual complications ensue and a very pretty little problem is reached in the second act, the curtain falling on an extremely clever situation brought about by the administration of a sleeping draught in the soup. Things come right in the end, but while the fun lasts it is fast and furious. The part of "Horace Gillibrand," the barrister, is well taken by Mr, Arthur Dennis. It is a difficult role and full of work, but Mr. Dennis acts the part of the bewildered young man in an extremely amusing and effective manner. Mr. J. R. Turnbule attempts to pourtray the eventual condition of the Anglo-Indian, when with his temper shortened by association with the Indian climate, he return to end his days at home. Mr. Charles Arthur makes a farcical Frenchman in the role of "M. Emile Moppert." His struggles with the text book English, last evening, were greeted with roars of laughter. As Mrs. Gillibrand, last evening, Miss Madge Morris was extremely effective. She acted charmingly and with supreme intelligence. Miss Madeleine Hicks also made a charming demoiselle of the domestic class. The other members of the Company all collaborated to make the piece a complete success. "In the Soup" will be repeated to-night, and on Monday, in consequence of repeated requests "Charley's Aunt" will be staged.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 30TH OCTOBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Arabia, Captain Thomas Leigh, arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English mails of the 30th October. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Honston Sub Lt
Ramsay Sub Lt
Sharp Mrs
Bayne Mrs child and infant
Chichester Capt and Mrs and infant
Ro son Mr
Priestman Mr R A
Taylor Mr and Mrs
Ingle Mrr, child and infant
Onslow Mrs, child and 2 Misses
Prain Mrs
Miller Rev A C and Mrs
Lawson Mrs
Sevenoaks Mr
Mary Sister E
Hall Lt Col
Kane Mrs B
Craddock Mr, Mrs and child
Martin Mrs Fane child and infant
Shattock Miss
Stafford Mr and Mrs
Patterson Mr T
Dick Mr and Mrs
Stephen Miss
Millard Mrs, child and infant
Welling Capt and Mrs and 3 infants
Campbell Mrs
Cradock Mrs
Clayton Mrs
Edward Mrs
Worda Mrs and child
Warman Mr and Mrs E J
Wagstaff Mrs
Braithwaite Mrs
Donald Mrs E G
Bollam Mrs
Bisse Jeys and child
Lyon Mrs G and Miss
Silber Mrs Catton
Wright Mrs
Reynolds Mr and Mrs and infant
Lund Mr, Mrs and Miss
Davis Miss
Dunn Mr E J
Faulkner Mr E
Bennett 2 Misses
Covernton Mrs and 2 children
Hennage Hon M
Griffith Mrs W
Morrice Miss
Morrice Miss
Stokes Mrs and infant
Stephen Miss
Williams Mr and H
Wood Miss O R
Chapman Mrs and infant
Perryan Mrs and Infant
Harvie Mr D G
Glover Mr
Gerrishstone Lt M
Fischer M G E
Owens Mr J W
Wilson Mrs A H C
Penman Mr H E
Robertson Mrs S
Fraser Miss
Bagshaw Major
Stafford Mrs and infant
Thornley Mrs and infant
Burn-R Mr G H
Henderson Miss M
Henderson Miss C
Morris Mrs A
Ellis Mr and Mrs JJB
Gorman Miss
Howard Miss
Greatorex Mrs
Greatorex Master
Mansell Miss K M
Cook Mrs
Maitland Miss
Heyerdaeger Mr
Carnegy Mrs
Chisholey Mrs
Moss Miss
Gordon Miss E C
Dodd Miss
Gordon Mr J
Newberry Mrs and infant
Winterscale Lt C
Crowley Mr
Britton Miss
Britton Miss E A
Cameron Major A
Carter Mr R
Henderson Mr W
Bamper Mr
Staunton Mr
Harding Mrs and child
Wood Mr H L
Sheridan Mr E C
Beaumy Capt and Mrs
Hickson Mr C
Jones Mr H
Burnett Capt
Proffet Mrs
Stockwell Mr
Colvin Miss
Long Mr W A
Marsh Mr F
Archibald Mr
Holbeach Mr and Mrs
Bagram Mr J E
Vernon Mr L D
Taylor Mrs P D
Horbury Mr and Mrs
Horbury 2 Misses
Martin Sir A
Martin Mr H
Johnson Mr
Oldfield Capt and Mrs
Jones Mr and Mrs C P
Huggins Mrs and Miss
Smith Mrs W
New Miss
Rogers Mr and Mrs
Smart Mr
Murphy Capt
Beaumont Mrs C
Grossman Mr
Houldcroft Mr and Mrs and
Gray Capt
O'brien Lt H
Dyson Mr and Mrs
Scroggie Miss
Chirol Mr W
McIver Mr and Mrs
McIver
Watchorn Mr
Mower Mr G
Brocksmith Miss
Lovett Mr and Mrs W
Lovett Miss

FROM PORT SAID.

McNab Dr
Campini Justice
Maynard Mr
Bruel Mr
Hegnel Mr S R
Heckle Mr J H
Rogers Mal
Sandeland Mr
Hale Mr E S
McLean Sir F
Coles Rev
Anderson Capt
Randall Mr
Deckey Miss
Crozier Miss
Farrell Mr
Elliott Mr
Somerset Major
Lee Mr G
Freymuth Mr
Saunders Mr J

FROM ADEN.

Hussey Major
Kemble Mrs

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—OCTOBER 30.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr J J Mullaly B
Mr J Anderson B
Mr F F Hemsley B
Mr H J G Crosks B
Mr R C Broughton B
Mr D I Smith B
Mr R Morris, M Cov
Major G J C Hall 12th Cav
Lieut Col H B Borradaile 34th Sikh Pioneers
Capt E F Harding 33rd Punjabis Light Infantry
Capt R M Hall 12th Duke of Connaught's Lancers
Lieut H Lewis 37th Lancers (Bellooch Horse).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr A L P Tucker B Cov 6 weeks' furl
Mr B U Allen B Cov 2 weeks' furl
Mr J V Ryan B 8 mo furl
Mr B M Samuelson B 2 mo M C
Mr W J Summers B 2 mo M C
Mr L C D Bean R 9 mo furl
Mr L A Light R 3 mo M C
Mr D I Smith B 2 mo M C
Mr R H A Johnston M 1 wk's extraordinary leave
Lieut Col H W Stevenson I S, 8o l mo furl
Mr T D Fry B2 Cov 7 days' extraordinary leave
Mr T G Mooney Bo 1 week's extraordinary leave
Lieut Col J G Downing Military Accounts Dept 3 mo M C
Maj W Hudson 38th Carnatic Inf 1 mo M C
Major J A Hanson Cranford 107th Pioneers till March 15 1904 on M C
Capt C Tennant 20th Deccan Horse 1 mo M C
Lieut W J Collinson 1 M S 8 mo M C
Lieut Sir G D S Dunbar Bart I A 2 mo M C
Lieut C H Mowbray 110th Mahratta Light Infantry till April 16 1904 on M C
Lieut S S Higgins R I M 3 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr H J Maynard B Cov
Mr J A Bathurst B Cov
Mr W S Talbot B Cov
Mr D Johnson B Cov
Mr G H Brooke B
Mr B J Tweeddale B
Mr J A Betham B
Capt F M Rogers B
Mr O Barne B
Sir F A Nicholson K C I E, M Gov
Mr A G Bourne M
Lieut Col H W Stevenson I S
Mr W G Betham Bo
Mr T G Mooney Bo
Major G J F Soady 19th Punjabis
Lieut G D McCormick 72nd Punjabis
Major C H Clay 7th Goorkha Rifles
Major F C W Ridsout Supply and Transport Corps
Capt G C F Sartorius I A
Capt F H Peterson I A
Capt L L Leslie 54th Sikhs
Capt A P Browne 15th Goorkha Rifles
Capt J A M Harcourt 2nd Prince of Wales's Own Goorkha Rifles
Capt J O M Hoskyn 44th Merwara Inf
Capt G S Sheppard I A
Lieut W K Bourne 2nd Lancers
Lieut R Scott 5th Sikhs
Lieut H E A Pritchard 33rd Wallajanbad Light Inf
Lieut A A Crookshank R E
Lieut J F Gretton 7th Lancers
Lieut L P Brassey I M S

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following passengers will proceed to-day by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer Egypt for Marseilles and London :—

Brodie Miss
McNicl Rev N
Pottgrew Rev W and Mrs 2 children and inft
Hector Blair Maj and Mrs W S 3 children and nurse
Madden Mr D H P
Kerr Mr G D
Le Mesurier Maj and Mrs E
Parker Maj and Mrs W F and nurse
Pratt Capt and Mrs C B
Brown Mr R G
Pearson Capt W McMullen
Gurney Mr and Mrs P W
Dawson Mrs W H
McLaren Lieut H J
Orr Mr J
Eva t Mrs child and Governess
Coles Maj C H R
Torkington L G S
Simons Davidson Miss
Damiens Mr
James L G U
Campbell Miss
Greville Miss
Hamilton Miss
Gough Mr and Mrs and inft
Wilson Capt R P
Williams Lieut W
Livid B Mrs nd child
Sarubsola Mr P J
Hart Miss
Hart Infant Mr Abdul
Lothbury Mr G C
Hull Mrs S G
Symington Miss
Tosh Mr C W
Jousent Col C H
Hampton Lt Col Stanley
Spence Mr R A
Field Rev C and Mrs child and 1 infn
Ashby Mr Leonard
Lovel Miss Laura
Orton Lieut H B
Strangman Mr and Mrs child 2 infants and nurse
Turner and child Mrs
Dass Mr
Wickham Mrs and Miss
Pomeroy Mrs G
Tooth L D R L
Bannister Mrs W W

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 31.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

THE reconstituted Ministry seems to be settling down to its work and althought both at Leamington and at Belfast the Government majority has suffered a great diminution, this is a trifle compared with what an actual defeat would have been. With the opposition to Mr. Arnold Forster (who by the way is already involved in a quarrel with the Woolwich arsenal men) the Liberals had nothing to do : that was a Nationalist affair and the reduction of Mr. Arnold Forster's majority cannot be much satisfaction to them in view of their somewhat strained relations with the Irish Parliamentary party. The attack on Mr Lyttelton's seat was different. The contest was a fair stand up fight between the two great historic parties and was not even complicated by an element of Irish voters as in some other English towns. The Liberals when they decided to run Mr. Berridge against the new Colonial Secretary, certainly hoped to win and to day they explain their failure to oust Mr. Lyttelton, to causes outside the ordinary political influences. First Mr. Lyttelton's illness which created sympathy for him and, second, the effective appearance of Mrs. Lyttelton on the platform. A candidate who has a pretty and engaging wife is notoriously in a better position than a candidate not similarly blessed, and when the gift of graceful public speaking is added to the other charms he is almost irresistible. Mr. Lyttelton is generally liked and though it would be idle to pretend that his reputation entitles him to a seat in the Cabinet as a Secretary of State, his abilities are superior to those of some of his colleagues and many Liberals, politics apart, are glad that he has not been subjected to the mortification of defeat at the commencement of his ministerial career. So far as oratory is concerned Mr. Chamberlain has had matters all his own way this week and there is no doubt that he is proving himself to be even a greater electioneerer than he was in what he calls his "Radical days." His opponents may call him a demagogue and say that his Liverpool speeches can only impose upon the ignorant, but they cannot deny that the latest of his utterances have made a tremendously great impression upon the country. He still is without any notable recruits but if he is sure of the working class support as he says he is, then he can afford to do without men of light and leading. Of course Liverpool is "par excellence" a Tory city and in any case Mr. Chamberlain was certain of a great reception there ; it is too early yet to say that he has captured the working class vote. The Liberal leaders as a whole are perhaps now beginning to realise that they were wrong in pooh-poohing Mr. Chamberlain's scheme. Alone among their number, if I am correctly informed, Mr John Markey has recognised from the first that Mr Chamberlain would captivate the minds of no small part of the community and that to defeat his objects very determined efforts would have to be made by those who still hold to the Free Trade faith.

POSITION OF THE UNIONIST FREE TRADERS.

Mr. Chamberlain's present optimism may be, to some extent, due to the rift in the Unionist lute. The authorised announcements that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will, with Mr. Balfour, attend the dinner of the Dolphin Society at Bristol on Colston's Day and support the Sheffield policy has fallen like a thunderbolt in the ranks of the Free Traders. Various attempts have been made to draw Sir Michael as to the precise meaning of this announcement but he tells inquirers to wait until he has made his speech at Bristol. Apart from this the Unionist Free Food League is not happy. From private sources I hear that some at least of the gentlemen associated with the Duke of Devonshire are troubled at the seeming impossibility of co operating fully with the Liberal Free Traders. The former, it is contended by Unionist Free Traders, are losing a great chance in not abandoning everything else and concentrating their forces on the fiscal question. But this is easier said than done. Free Food Unionists forget the Nonconformist conscience modesty was never a characteristic of the Puritanical wing of the Liberal party and so wrapt up are they in their own grievances that I believe the Passive Resisters would like the General election to be brought on that issue and that issue alone. To-day we are told on the authority of a Unionist Journal that the Committee meeting of the Unionist Free Food League yesterday was, it is said, marked by the widest divergence of opinion as to the course to be pursued. The greatest surprise and annoyance was expressed at Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's announced intention to support Mr. Balfour's policy at Bristol and the members of the Committee are declared to be divided into two apparently irreconcilable parties. This may perhaps be slightly over coloured but evidently there is some foundation for the story or why should Mr. Ian Malcolm M. P have retired from the League ? His retirement at any rate is reported and so far has not been contradicted. The reason given for Mr Malcolm's secession is that in his opinion, the recent manifesto of the Free Food League does not afford the Prime Minister the whole hearted support to which he is entitled by the vote of the Sheffield conference which is due from those pledged to a policy of retaliation. There are some people who think that the imbroglio may end in the bulk of the Conservative Free Food rs finding salvation under Mr. Balfour's retaliation wing and in the Liberal Unionist Free Traders rejoining their old political friends. Further developments of an interesting and complicated situation are awaited with great interest.

INDIA AND THE FISCAL QUESTION.

There is a disposition on the part of some Free Traders to censure Lord George Hamilton because in his Ealing "apologia" he did not go more deeply into the Indian aspect of the fiscal problem. I suppose he was actuated by the keen sense of proportion which, his opponents will not deny, he possesses, and by the desire not to bore his audience, and unless it was different from other political assemblies in this country it was probably not very anxious to hear about that "terra incognita" India. But in wishing to be brief Lord George may have become obscure ; otherwise it is not quite easy to understand why in criticising the ex- ndian Secretary's utterances, Mr. George Wyndham should have gone so much astray as he did at Dover the night before last. I am not saying whether Lord George Hamilton is right or wrong in his fears as to the Protectionist aspirations of the Congress leaders ; but he has clearly failed to convey his meaning to his late colleague, who is not ordinarily supposed to be deficient in acuteness. Mr. Wyndham in his speech at the banquet of the Dover Habitation of the Primrose League, argued against the assumption that in considering these great matters of hostile tariffs, finding employment for our workers at home, protecting our Colonies, working up towards the greater community of Empire, we can afford to disregard political frontiers and to ignore altogether what he called the spirit of national emulation.

"Then" he proceeded "let us take India. We have been asked by my friend, whom I respect, Lord George Hamilton to think of India. What does he tell us of India ? That that part of India that we govern directly numbers 23 millions, that India would be protectionist if we allowed her (hear, hear). Well what a peculiar position we occupy. We have 430 millions of persons inhabiting foreign countries who wish to attack us because they are moved by national or imperial sentiments and who do not wish to work with us in accordance with the doctrines of economic science ; and again we have the inhabitants of our own Colonies and we have in a measure 290 millions of people in India *who wish to join in repelling that attack* but whom we tell 'No, you are not to join with us in repelling that attack because Imperial aspirations, national sentiment and patriotism have nothing to say in the matter and we refer you to the text books on economic science (hear hear and laughter). It is impossible to agree with those who take up such a position. I find it most difficult to agree with that (hear, hear). The italics are mine. Whether we are or are not justified in resisting the Indian yearnings for protection against European manufactures, I am sure that Mr. Pherozesha Mehta, Baba Surendra Nath Banerjee and Professor Romesh Chander Dutt would not pretend that the object they have in view is to join the United Kingdom in repelling foreign "attacks" on British commerce. They know, if Mr. Wyndham does not know, that a third of our Imperial trade is with India ; that the bulk of India's exports go to Continental ports, and that of her imports all but a comparatively small proportion come from Great Britain ; and that if Protection were the policy of India it is we in this country, not our foreign competitors who would be hit the hardest. Sir Roper Lethbridge who is a thick and thin supporter of Mr. Chamberlain's scheme, writes as follows to the 'Daily Ch

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE BALKANS.

The interest of the Near East this week is centred on the joint note of Russia and Austria to the Porte which was presented on Oct. 22.

The text of the Austro-Russian instructions for the new scheme of control and surveillance over the reforms in Macedonia was issued in Vienna on Saturday evening. The scheme consists of nine points of which the two principal are the appointment of Austrian and Russian civil agents to advise and direct the Inspector-General and the reorganisation of the gendarmerie by a general of foreign nationality in the service of the Porte, assisted by officers of the Great Powers.

The "Times" Constantinople correspondent says that these measures are certainly drastic, and there is no doubt that the Turkish Government will offer a determined resistance to them; but the Powers will be able to carry through their scheme if they are really in earnest. This latest development of the situation is regarded in diplomatic circles as a great success for Lord Lansdowne and the policy of the British Government.

A Salonica telegram states that, as the result of steps taken by the Ambassadors, an Irade has been issued ordering the Albanian Redif battalions to be dismissed immediately, and to be recalled only in case of an outbreak of war.

The "Times" Sofia Correspondent says that all the non-commissioned officers of the reserves who had been called out for a three weeks' training have been allowed to returned to their homes.

Reuter's correspondent telegraphed from Constantinople on Oct. 24:—It is believed that the Porte, taking its stand on the Berlin Treaty, will appeal to the other Powers and, if it cannot avert control will at least stipulate for the control of all the Powers who signed the Berlin Treaty, instead of exclusive Austro-Russian control.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Constantinople correspondent states that an extraordinary Council of Ministers was held on Saturday at the Palace to deliberate on the fresh Note of Austria and Russia to which the Sultan and his advisers are strongly opposed, especially the proposal to appoint two assessors (Russian and Austrian) to supervise and control the Inspector-general, who will in turn control the governors. It is also proposed to place a foreigner in the Turkish service in command of the gendarmerie.

A Reuter telegram from Constantinople (Oct. 26) says:—

"Germans and Italians at Constantinople appear strongly displeased by the Austro-Russian provisions, the former because they are opposed to the principle of control as something disagreeable to Germany's friend, Turkey, while the Italians are alarmed at the prospect of continued Austro-Russian control; to say nothing of Bulgaria, Servia, and the other Balkan States, which can scarcely regard favourably such a plan as the new scheme, which is calculated to hamper their national aspirations in the future. In Austrian circles, on the other hand, it is declared that all the Powers are in accord on the subject of the new scheme. In any case, it is anticipated that the Porte will attempt to speculate on the dissensions of the Powers, and that every instance of disagreement will only encourage Turkey in her resistance. Taking all these circumstances into account, it is believed that the reply of the Porte to the Austro-Russian memorandum will not be speedily forthcoming.

Sofia, Oct. 25 "Times."—An order has been issued for the complete demobilisation of the Bulgarian reserves. All the reservists will return to their homes to-morrow.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Times" remarks (Oct. 26):—

The attitude of British diplomacy in this crisis has been fully justified by events. As one candid German observer admits, it must be acknowledged that in this matter British diplomacy has practically carried through the proposals for the pacification of Macedonia, which were put forward a year ago by the British Ambassador, Sir N. O'Conor. At that time Austria and Russia declined to acquiesce in the British suggestions. The force of facts has now compelled them to adopt these proposals."

Throughout the crisis it has been perfectly evident that Germany has viewed with the greatest suspicion and has accepted with the greatest reluctance the only proposals which had any practical value—that is to say, the programme which subjects the civil and military administration of Macedonia to the steady and minute control of agents of the co-operating Powers. If Austria and Russia, as their action show, are convinced that they can profitably and effectively co-operate in the introduction and maintenance of a just and humane administration in Macedonia, it is difficult to see what pretext any third power could have for raising objections and for insisting upon the perils of this plan. Yet there has been every indication that the present scheme of reforms since the moment of its inception has been subjected to very unfriendly criticism from one particular quarter, if indeed its execution has not been materially delayed by more or less frank vast objections emanating from the same source.

Berlin, Oct. 27 "Standard".—It is frankly admitted in well-informed quarters here that the insertion, in the reply to Austro-Russian Note, of a demand for the appointment of Christian officers and non-commissioned officers to the Turkish gendarmerie in Macedonia is a moral victory for English diplomacy; but it is believed that a German General will be selected for the command. The prevailing opinion is that the Sultan will eventually accept the new demands as the only means of maintaining the "status quo" in European Turkey.

On Oct. 28 the "Times" correspondent telegraphed from Vienna:

Turkey has suspended her demobilisation, but will probably reassume it before long—is the effect of a somewhat oracular official telegram from Constantinople this evening. The interpretation placed here upon this announcement is that the Sultan, being filled with loathing for the Austro-Russian scheme of control, wishes to have it believed that he will fight rather than yield, but that under pressure from the Powers his bellicose demeanour will presently change. Constantinople telegrams, indeed, contain little but bulletins concerning the Sultan's state of mind and the degree of resistance which must be overcome before Austro-Russian pressure can pulverise Turkish obstruction. Hitherto little progress seems to have been made, and the Porte is busily following its usual policy of attempting to forestall European recommendations by putting forward Ottoman counterfeits. Turkey has nevertheless been inquiring after the names of the assessors whom Austria-Hungary and Russia propose to attach to the Inspector-General. In some quarters this is construed as a sign that the Ottoman Government foresees the ultimate necessity of accepting the reform scheme, and is anxious that well-disposed candidates should be chosen.

ENGLAND AND GIBRALTAR.

The "National Zeitung" (Oct. 23) in an article headed "Gibraltar, Lagos, and Tangier," informs its readers that Gibraltar, formerly regarded as an unassailable point d'appui for the British fleet, is that no longer; and it goes on to say:—

The recent naval manœuvres prove that the English are looking for a point d'appui which will take the place of Gibraltar. They have selected the Bay of Lagos, which belongs to their Portuguese Ally. This Bay, however, is nothing more than a good anchorage during the summer; and even when breakwaters are made, and the place is fortified, Lagos will never be a safe harbour for an important war fleet any more than Cherbourg is. Moreover, the Bay of Lagos is such a long way from the Straits of Gibraltar that effective defensive and reconnoitring service is out of the question.

During the manœuvres, the English must have come to the conviction that a hostile fleet can pass through the Straits of Gibraltar and get to the Canaries to join a fleet coming from the North. This was an important lesson, which showed them the necessity of considerably augmenting their fleet, and of acquiring another point d'appui in place of Gibraltar, and so near to that place that it can be watched from the new harbour. For this Tangier would be best suited.

ANGLO-FRENCH ARBITRATION.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times" wrote on Oct. 23:—

M. Muravieff, the Russian Minister of Justice, who is in Paris just now, has given his views on the Anglo-French arbitration agreement to a representative of the "Temps." The Minister's statement reflects the satisfaction evidently caused in high quarters in St. Petersburg by what is no doubt there regarded as sequel of the Peace Conference. M. Muravieff expresses unqualified approval of it even of the restrictions by which it is accompanied as "when you want to obtain everything you generally obtain nothing." He condemns a general treaty of arbitration in the following terms:—The world is not yet accustomed to arbitration. To anticipate all conflicts and to provide for their settlement in advance by a document is premature. It is useless or dangerous." His Excellency prefers what has actually been done. He justly observes that arbitration can only be voluntary. There is no international grandarmerie that can force a nation to submit its differences to a tribunal before which it only appears as a litigant. M. Muravieff considers that the recent agreement is the most pacific factor that has been introduced since The Hague Convention of 1899.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

Paris Oct. 23 ("Times").—The rumours current in a portion of the Continental Press representing an agreement on various questions of common interest to have been arrived at between Italy and France during King Victor Emmanuel's stay in Paris are a l'esa from more than one unimpeachable source entirely void of foundadtion. They are believed to have been put in circulation by certain opponents of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who seek by such means to cast suspicion on the loyalty of the Government towards its Russian ally and to cause embarrassment for the Cabinet in the Legislative Chambers.

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LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

THE FAR EAST.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

The "Standard" correspondent at Berlin telegraphed on Oct. 26:—I am informed that official information was received here yesterday, both from St. Petersburg and Tokio, to the effect that the drafts of the Russo-Japanese Conventions, which I mentioned the other day, have been, in the main, approved by the Czar and Count Lamsdorff, that only a few alterations will be necessary, and that all the differences between Russia and Japan will be settled by a friendly and peaceable compromise, within a short time.

The following was published in London on October 27:—

Reuter's Agency understands that the situation as regards Russia and Japan has undergone no material alteration. The negotiations between the two countries continue and the longer that is the case the more remote become the chances of war. It is true that preparations are being actively pushed forward on both sides, but this must not necessarily be interpreted as pointing to the probability of war. No information is obtainable on this side as to the precise nature of the negotiations, but it is declared that Japan in conducting them will have in view the interests of all countries concerned in the Far East and that she will not be deterred by Russia from obtaining what she considers to be her due. Should matters be pushed to extremes Japan has well considered her position and capabilities, and does not fear the consequences of war; but such a denouement, it is to be noted is not looked for from the present negotiations.

A "Times" Russian correspondent writes the following note published on the 23rd here:—

The Novosti attributes the more sober tone of the Japanese Press to the steadying influence of the European Powers and Press, particularly the English Press with the "Times" at its head. The reason why the idea of a Russo-Japanese war has met with such disapprobation, the Novosti says is the knowledge that it would increase the danger of a European conflict.

The "Birshevyia Viedomosti" writes as follows:—

"Coldly correct relations cannot exist between Russia and Japan. They must either resign themselves to mutual distrust and the pursuit of misconceived interests, or live in warm friendship in an alliance designed to protect Asia from all possible foreign appetites. On the Japanese side everything resolves itself into the question whether they can live their own particular life, or whether they will be fated to play mainly a policeman's rob in Eastern Asia, to be gendarmes for England, as has been artfully arranged in London. In so far as they prove capable of distinguishing truth from falsehood the Japanese people will meet with sympathy on the part of Russia, which has no disposition to make war upon them, but will unfalteringly continue her civilising task in Asia without regard to the disposition that may prevail in the neighbouring Island State."

The following was published in a later number of the "Times":—

The Russian "Viedomosti," in a general sketch of the events leading up to the crisis, expresses the opinion that the immediate occasion for the despatch of Japanese troops to Corea was the activity displayed by the Russians in extending the area of territory leased by them on the Yalu River and in erecting forts. It thinks that if war breaks out it will be protracted and will demand heavy sacrifices from both sides, and points out that Japan is much more favourably situated than Russia in case of military operations. Although Russia is much stronger than Japan, it says, the latter will be able to concentrate all her resources on the struggle, while Russia has pressing demands in Europe. "In any case continues the Moscow journal, war, if it were to break out, would absorb the attention and the strength of Russia, and would thus divert her from the important tasks of social development at home. . . . Even though success in the long run be regarded as certain, it must also be taken into account that it will be secured at a very heavy cost; it is therefore to be desired that every possible effort should be applied to the solution of the problem on the basis of mutual concessions consistent with the most important interests of both countries.

The "Kieff Gazette" thinks that the immediate causes of irritation lie in the proposal to build a branch of the Manchurian railway to Antung, near the Corean border, and the activity displayed in the Yalu concession. It believes, however, that there is no immediate danger of war. The powers will make no protest against the continued Russian occupation of Manchuria. And Japan, it is urged, knows her own interests too well to risk, for the sake of an effective protest, the commanding position she holds among the nations of the Far East. The article concludes by recommending Japan to wait. A war with Russia at the present time would be more than dangerous for Japan, while in 30 years' time it would find immense support in the whole of Mongolian Asia, on the Continent, and in the Islands.

RUSSIA AND THE FAR EAST.

The "Standard" correspondent at Tientsin telegraphed on Oct. 19:—

Admiral Alexieieff on the 4th instant issued a proclamation stating that henceforth the supreme military and civil authority would be vested solely in himself, and that all military and diplomatic officials would receive instructions only through him.

THE VICEROYALTY IN THE FAR EAST.

A Russian correspondent of the "Times" states that the statutes of the special committee of the Far East, as approved by the Czar on Oct. 12 are to the following general effect:—

The Czar will preside in person or will designate a chairman.

The ex-officio members are to be the Ministers of the Interior, of Finances, for Foreign Affairs, of War of the Navy, and the Viceroy. The Czar will call in other persons to temporary or permanent participation in the labours of the committee.

The Czar will appoint one of the members administrator of the affairs of the committee and the administrator will sit in other capacity at meetings of the Senate when they are discussing the affairs of the Far East. The administrator will be director of chancellery of the committee.

Special sub-commissions will be appointed when necessary to prepare matters for discussion in the committee. Such sub-commissions will include representatives of the various Ministries, and will have as chairmen either the administrator or some other member of the committee.

The jurisdiction of the committee will include the organisation of the administration of the vice-royalty, and its budget; measures for the commercial and industrial development of the vice-royalty, projects of the Voicecy for new or amended measures of all kinds, affairs requiring the co-operation of the Viceroy and the Ministers and directors of administrative department, and affairs exceeding the competency of the Viceroy.

For more important affairs of a legislative character the Czar will order sessions in which members of the legislative department of the Council of the empire will participate.

The budget of the Viceroyalty will be examined jointly by the committee and the Economic Section of the Council of the empire, and when approved by the Czar, will be incorporated in the budget of the empire. Mixed sessions of the committee and of the special committee and on the Siberian Railway will be held to consider questions of emigration and other questions touching the spheres of both committees.

Matters are to be submitted to the committee either by special order of the Czar or in virtue of reports of the Ministers or of the Viceroy.

The committee is to have no executive power. Its decisions will be carried out by the Viceroy or by the Ministers originating the projects, or in whose jurisdiction such decisions naturally fall.

On Sept. 23 Admiral Alexieff held the first session of his local advisory board on the affairs of the Far East. The 'Priamurskiya Viedomosti' gives an account of the meeting. The Viceroy declared that there would be no particular changes in the army administration of the territory entrusted to him, the two military districts of the Amur and the Kwangtung peninsula remaining as before. He laid down the following principles to be observed in the organisation and administration of the Viceroyalty:—

Each district must have a separate administration whose head shall be subordinate to the Viceroy; the resources of the whole region must be defended from robbery and exploitation particularly by foreigners, notable the Japanese in the north; to attain greater security the north of the Amur district must be made a separate district; special attention must be given to the regulation of immigration with the Manchurian Railway, the administration of conceded territory along the line of the railway, and the protection, subject to the treaties with foreign countries, of Russian subjects settling along the railway urgently require attention. Frontier affairs demand regulation, the mineral resources of the region must be protected from wasteful exploitation, and the office of a superintendent of instruction for the region must be created.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 13.

Friday:—Pressure has been steady or has fallen slightly in the West and South of the peninsula and has fallen slightly to briskly elsewhere. The fall is probably most significant at the bay coast stations, for it has been accompanied with change in the direction of winds and the sea is rising at Diamond Island and Madras. Pressure is now in only slight to moderate excess in North West and Central India and is nearly normal elsewhere. Rain has fallen in South Peninsula an few showers in Burma. Calicut has received 2 1-2 inches; Madura and Trichinopoly, 2; Negapatam, 1 1-2; Cochin, Mercara, Coimbatore, Mysore, Madras and Trincomalle, one. Rain will probably decrease in the South Peninsula during the day. Showers are likely in Burma.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON FRIDAY, THE 13TH NOVEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen over the whole country, the fall having been brisk in Sind, the Punjab, United Provinces, Rajputana, Central India and as Khandwa, Raipur, Secunderabad and Negapatam. The barometer is in slight to moderate excess of normal almost everywhere.

Winds are variable in direction and moderate to light in force.

Temperature.—The maximum is from 5° to 8° in defect of normal at Allahabad, Bhavnagar-Para, Indore, Jubbulpore, Raipur, Cochin, Bellary and Madras, and the minimum 5° to 10° in defect in many places to the north of the latitude of Bombay. The maximum varied from 93° at Ratnagiri to 74° at Bangalore, and the minimum from 76° at Goa to 45° at Lahore and Jubbulpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in the Madras Presidency, Mysore and on the Malabar Coast.

Rain has fallen over a large area in the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast, the heaviest amounts being 2·50" at Calicut and 2·21" at Trichinopoly.

Weather appears to be equally unsettled in the Bay.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S DECLARATION.

(Concluded from page 4.)

If it benefits interest or trade, or if it benefits the whole country and carries forward the great ideal of Imperialism, let it be utterly condemned.

Now I call that a preposterous doctrine which comes from the bad old doctrine of laisses faire.

I appeal from Lord Goschen, Sir Machael Hicks Beach, Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Ritchie to Mr. Gladstone himself.

Mr. Gladstone in introducing his Budget in 1861 said; It is a mistake to suppose that the best method of giving relief to labouring-classes is simply to operate upon the articles consumed by them. If you want to do them the maximum of good you should rather operate upon the articles which give them the maximum of employment.

But for the two great objects to which my whole public life has been devoted—the amelioration of the conditions of the working-classes and the union and strengthening of the Empire—I do not suppose that I, at any rate, would have taken off my coat for another contest of this gigantic character.

Mr. Cobden wrote to his brother in 1842: The Colonial system, with all its dazzling appeals to the passions of the people, can never be got rid of except by the indirect process of free-trade which will gradually and perceptibly loosen the bonds.

Is it not fair, is it not reasonable that those of us who have thought that our Imperialism in the past was quite consistent with free-trade should now review our position when we find the leaders of free-trade not only contemplating the possibility of the disruption of the Empire, but declaring as their private conviction, hope, and aspiration, that the policy of free-trade would lead indirectly, but certainly, to the disruption of the Empire Cheers.

I can never read our past history without a thrill of emotion. We have spoke on the globe, but we have made ourselves, or have been made in the course of the designs of Providence, responsible for 450,000,000 people. I do not believe that all that is meant to go for nothing.

At the close of the meeting the Lord Mayor presented Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain with a handsome piece of pottery representative of the resuscitation of a local industry. Later Mr. Chamberlain spoke at St. George's Hall, where he was the recipient of an address enclosed in a silver casket from the Liverpool Working Man's Conservative Association. In the course of his speech he said:—

The political economists never deal with the amount of employment which a working man has, but only with the average rate of wages.

Suppose a dock labourer were paid 15s. a day it would appear on the returns and rise the average of wages, and yet if that dock labourer only had a Saturday morning's work he and his family would be living on 7s. 6d. a week.

What I am pressing upon you is to keep firm hold of the home trade which is five times as large as the export trade and if you will have the export trade in addition.

You are being hit in every part of your body. You are being hit in your foreign trade and in your home trade too.

When I see industries stolen from us by unfair means, then I ask you, as I have asked working-men in other parts of the country, "How long are you going to take it lying down?"

A very considerable and important watch-trade has been established at Prescot, and within the last few months an American salesman has come over here with 17,000 to 20,000 watches, and is prepared to offer them at any price he can get.

Why? Because the great watch manufacturers in America have agreed that they will go on keeping all their workmen at work, and if there is any surplus they will jump it in the old country, which is generous enough, foolish enough to allow it.

These watches are sold at prices at which a British workman could not possibly make them if he accepts half-wages.

Meantime the Prescot works have to take lower prices and turn off workmen, and if that goes on long enough the Prescot works will close.

I am told that at the present time 240 millions of bottles are imported into the country from Germany. Have Germans any special facility for making bottles?

I believe that all the plate-glass work expect one have been closed. They employed 20,000 English workmen.

Twenty-five years ago Warrington alone exported more wire than the whole make of wire in Germany, and now Germany exports more wire than the whole make of England.

The Cobden Club says: You get these articles very cheap. You reply: But we have no money to buy them with.

When you count up all the families that have been reduced to misery, all the heart-burnings, all the sufferings that have been caused by these changes to the individuals concerned, and when you think of the honest men who have gone the workhouse, and can never be brought again into the ranks of continuous industry—when you think of all these things, then I say even if the country were richer its wealth would have been dearly purchased.

REFORMS IN MACEDONIA.

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA'S NEW SCHEME OUTLINED: MEMORANDUM PRESENTED.

THE new scheme of reforms drawn up by Russia and Austria-Hungary has been presented to Turkey by the Ambassadors of the two countries at Constantinople. The Grand Vizier and Tewfik Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, accepted the document, but said they could express no opinion upon it before submitting it to the Sultan. Great secrecy is maintained as to the contents of the memorandum, but according to Reuter's correspondent the scheme contains nine points. The guiding principle aims at the control and surveillance of all branches of the administration in the Macedonian provinces by the two Powers for a period of two years. The Porte is expected to raise difficulties, and probably oppose some of the provisions. The scheme includes the followings:—

The appointment of an Austrian and a Russian assessor to be attached to Hilmi Pasha, the Inspector General of the Macedonian Provinces, with assistants. They will exercise control over all the acts of the provincial authorities, and generally aid Hilmi Pasha with their advice.

Gendarmery to be commanded by a European General in the Turkish service, who will have a number of Austrian and Russian officers placed at his disposal for the reorganisation of the force.

The establishment of communal autonomy.

The rectification of the boundaries of the present communes with a view to a better distribution of the various communities and the creation of spheres that shall be more homogeneous as regards nationality and religion.

Measures for the relief of refugees the rebuilding of the villages and the schools and churches that have been destroyed and the disbandment of irregular and undisciplined troops.

An undertaking to be given that the formation of Bashi Bazouks shall no longer be allowed.

It is interesting to note (adds Reuter) that communal autonomy was the basis adopted by Bulgaria for its proposals to the Porte, and its adoption must be regarded as a concession made to Bulgaria, which it is hoped will be appreciated by the principality at its true value. It is also hoped that the Macedonian Committee will now suspend its operations and allow the Powers the time required for putting their scheme into operation.

There are several points in the scheme which, it is interesting to observe, appear to be based on Lord Lansdowne's memorandum to Austria and Russia of Sept. 23. The opinion is expressed in political circles that the appointment of assessors who are to be exclusively Austrian and Russian may possibly meet with objections from the other Powers, to say nothing of the Turkey, as they might prefer to see the Commission of Control given a more international character.

RUSSIAN TRADE WITH PERSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

THE "Turkestan Gazette," according to Reuter's agent at St. Petersburg, states that importation of Russian goods into Afghanistan has sensibly increased this year, while the importation of Afghan goods into Russia has fallen from 1,886,000 to 1,392,000 roubles. The bulk of the Russian imports enters Afghanistan by the town of Kelif.

The "Board of Trade Journal" publishes a translation from the "Transcaspian Gazette," sent by the British Ambassador in St. Petersburg, on the trade between Russia, on the one hand, and Persia and Afghanistan on the other.

In 1891 the value of the goods imported from Persia was 9,919,433 roubles, and in 1901 23,451,231 roubles, while the exports to Persia in the same years were 2,956,891 and 23,483,446 roubles respectively—a very large increase of trade in 10 years. Commercial relations with Afghanistan began in 1895, and the value of the imports from Russia in that year was 2,485,842 roubles, while in 1901 they had increased only to 2,951,809 roubles. The export trade was not more satisfactory. The Russian exports to Afghanistan in 1895 were 906,571, and in 1901 1,196,829 roubles. The "Journal" also contains a translation of an article by a Russian economist, M. Gurief, arguing against the expenditure of any more money from the public funds on the cotton industry in Turkestan. He says that 70,000,000 roubles more will be necessary to provide the irrigation needed for the growth of the cotton required in that region. Turkestan was a country of beggars until the birth of the cotton policy, and in about 10 years the cultivated areas doubled, and the revenues of the districts increased enormously. Even in that period Russia had paid the population of Turkestan about 400,000,000 roubles for the cotton it had exported. "In 20 years this tribute equalled the famous five milliards paid by France as war contribution, but Turkestan, not only did not make good the sacrifices borne by Russia for her economic development, but up to now has demanded supplementary disbursements in the imperial budget. The deficit of Turkestan, exclusive of the expenditure of conquest, exceeded 150,000,000 roubles, which were paid from the general resources of the empire. From the Crown revenues collected in Turkestan, not one copeck entered the State treasury to cover the State debt, &c. All that was received was spent on the spot and additional payments were demanded from the general resources of the country.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Wemyss and March; "it gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed, and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. All Chemists, Stores etc., sell it.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

OCT. 26.

In accordance with the provisions of her late Majesty's Order in Council of Feb, 22, 1870, Commander W. Ricketts has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of captain.

ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

Commander J. G. Heugh, D S O, R N, Retired List, to be lieutenant instructor,

WAR OFFICE, Oct. 27.

Royal Horse Guards—Capt. W F. Ricardo to be major, vice Brevet Lieut-Col H T. Fenwick, M V O, D. S. O. promoted. Supernumerary Capt. the Hon A V Meade to be captain, vice W F. Ricardo

6th Dragoon Guards—Capt, and Brevet Major N. M Smyth, V C, from 2nd Dragoon Guards, to be major, to complete establishment.

14th Hussars—Second Lieut A G L. Astley, from the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt), to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut C. J Stephen, resigned.

19th Hussars—Second Lieut. W. Beatty resigns his commission,

20th Hussars—Capt G. W J Fitz G Stannus to be major, vice W D Whatman promoted,

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Second Lieut. W. H. J. Barber-Starkey to be lieutenant under the provisions of Article 29, Royal Warrant, Oct. 26, 1900. Second Lieut. K. L. Bath, from halfpay, to be second lieutenant, vice B, W, D, Brooke, resigned.

ROYAL ENGINEERS

Brevet Col. E. Blunt, on completion of five years service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, is placed on half-pay. Major A. D. Meeres to be lieutenant-colonel, vice E. Blunt. Capt. N. Kirby to be major, vice A. D. Meeres. Gentleman Cadet P. R. de Y. darvey from the Royal Military Academy, to be second lieutenant

GRENADIER GUARDS.

Lieut, the Hon L P Cary (Master of Falkland) is seconded for service under the Foreign Office.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICT.

Lieut, Col. and Brevet Col. A. L. Bayley, from half-pay, to be colonel to command the West India Depot, vice Col. H. E. C. Kitchener, who has vacated that appointment.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt.)—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—R. St. Maur-Blundell, vice C. L. D. H. Whitaker, transferred to the Indian Army B, U D, Nash-Wortham, vice H, V. Bastow, seconded.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Lieut C C Norman is seconded for service under the Colonial Office,

Admiralty, 26th October.

The undermentioned Acting Sub-Lieutenants have been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—Harold Newall Watson.

Dated 27th September, 1901.—Leonard Hubert Lindner. Edward Glyn the Styrap Jukes-Hughes Archibald Anthony Lovett Cameron. Frederick Avenel Sommerville.

Dated 15th April, 1902.—Guy Hamilton. George Frederick Montagu. Ernest William Leir. George Anson Thomson, and Richard Lindsay Nicholson.

Dated 15th May, 1902.—Stephen Harvey Yvon Birleo. Arthur Bannatyne Arnold Baker.

Dated 15th June, 1902.—Gordon Allison Matthew. Henry Taprell Dorling. Lindsay Richard Venn. and Walter Neville Lapage.

Dated 15th July, 1902.—Edward George Chichester. The Honourable Patrick George Edward Cavendish Acheson.

Dated 15th August, 1902. James Follett Honstoun

Dated 15th September. 1902. Charles Herbert Michaelson. George Ponsonby Sherston. Frederic Boyd Coppin. Bertam Horne Ramsay. Charles Courtney Bell. Arthur Felton Crutchley and Richard William Unlacke Bayly.

Dated 15th September, 1902 William Robert Ronald Leach. James Bairstow Bateman. Leopold Arthur Bernays. James Millar Begg.

Dated 15th October, 1902.—Herbert Reginald Lloyd Edwards.

Dated 15th January, 1903.—Edgar Christopher Cookson.

Dated 15th February, 1903, Royal Naval Reserve.

The undermentioned Acting Sub-Lieutenants have been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenants:—Charles Purcell Cooper.

Dated 16th March, 1901. Herbert Zeph Simpson. Dated 25th July, 1903.

Admiralty, 28th October, 1903.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870 Lieutenant Rupert George Hilmer Bloomfield has this day been placed on the Retired List' at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Commander.

Admiralty 29th October 1903.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 28th March 1903 Lieutenant William Tozer has this day been placed on the Retired List.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 15th September, 1870—Fleet Paymaster Walter Halliburton Rae has this day been placed on the Retired List, at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Paymaster-in-Chief.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 15th September, 1887—Chief-Gunner William Albert Covington has been Granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant, on retirement. Dated 20th October, 1903

Royal Naval Reserve

Sub-Lieutenant George Todd Pickford to be Lieutenant Dated 23th October, 1903.

War Office 30th October.

14th Hussars, Major-General Thomas Phillips to be Colonel, vice Lieutenant-General the Honorable C. W. Thesiger, deceased. Dated 30th July, 1903.

The Norfolk Regiment, Lieutenant-General and Honorary General H R Browne, from the Dorsetshire Regiment; to be Colonel, vice Lieutenant-General H. J Buchanan, C B., deceased. Dated 8th October 1903.

The Dorsetshire Regiment, Major-General M W E Gosset, C.B. to be Colonel vice Lieutenant-General and Honorary General H R Browne transferred to the Norfolk Regiment. Dated 8th October, 1903.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

THE Tokio correspondent of the "Times" says that seemingly authentic news has reached Tokio that the Russians have prevented the landing at Yongampho of a Japanese official who was sent to report on the conditions of the southern bank of the Ya-lu.

A prolonged conference between the Japanese Minister and the elder statesmen was held at Tokio on Saturday, to consider a proposal submitted by the Marquis Ito, for a compromise by which Japan should not insist on the military evacuation of Manchuria, Russia, in return, giving a pledge that the integrity of Chinese and Korean sovereignty shall be respected. It is reported, however, that a decision was arrived at to insist on Russia fulfilling her pledge regarding Manchuria.

In view of the comparisons now being made between the Russian and Japanese forces, it is pointed out on the authority of a Russian officer in high command that Russia's present peace footing in bayonets alone is roughly 1,000,000, of which about one-ninth, or 135,000 bayonets, are those already stationed in the Far East or are enroute thither.

It is understood in St Peterburg (says a "Times" correspondent) that M. Witte spent spent one day at Darmstadt recently. M. Witte's and somewhat erratic journeyings in search of rest have not failed to attract attention in Russian capital, where it is assumed that he has been sounding foreign financial markets regarding a possible war loan.

THE STAFF COLLEGE.

THE following are the Commander-in-Chief's nominations:—

Mullens Brevet Major R L	2nd Dragoon Guards
Haag, Brevet Major E C	18th Hussars
Stanton, Brevet Major F H G	Royal Field Artillery
Reed, Capt H L V G	Royal Horse Artillery
Sladd, Capt W H, D S O	Coldstream Guards
	West Yorkshire Regiment
Daly, Brevet Major A C	Dorsetshire Regiment
Butler, Brevet Major R H K	Essex Regiment
Legge, Capt W K	Indian Army
Norman, Capt W H	

The successful candidates in the Staff College examination are as follows:—

Greenly, Brevet Major W H, D S O	12th Lancers
Macalpine-Leny, Major R L	16th Lancers
de Pree, Capt H D	Royal Horse Artillery
Buckle, Brevet Major A S	Royal Field Artillery
Radcliffe, Capt P P de B	Royal Field Artillery
Spender, Capt W B	Royal Garrison Artillery
Fuller, Brevet Major F G	Royal Engineers
Wilson, Lieut S H	Royal Engineers
Anderson, Capt W H	Cheshire Regiment
Harter Capt R J F	Cheshire Regiment
French, Capt C N	Hampshire Regiment
Moffitt, Brevet Major F W	Essex Regiment
Tulloch, Capt J B G	Yorkshire Light Infantry
Simon, Brevet Major F M, D S O	King's Royal Rifle Corps
Blundell Hollinshead Blundell, Capt D H, M V O	King's Royal Rifle Corps
Sim, Capt R F M, D S O	King's Royal Rifle Corps
Halford, Brevet Major M F	York and Lancaster Regt.
Baird, Brevet Major A W F D S O	Gordon Highlanders
Craig-Brown, Capt E	Cameron Highlanders
Clarke, Lieut A L C	Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders
Jones, Brevet Major L C	Indian Army
Hocken Capt C A F	Indian Army
Knox, Capt A W F	Indian Army

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush, produces pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar stops decay, gives to teeth that peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Florilline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers in the World. Wholesale Depots, 33, Holborn Viaduct, London, England.

THE MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, OCTOBER 30.

HOME.

A collision on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway on the night of the 23nd caused one death and injuries to 25 persons,

Elections.—The polling for Warwick and Leamington took place on the 23rd. Mr. Lyttelton Colonial Secretary was re-elected by 2,632 votes against 2,499 for Mr. R. Berridge (L)—In West Belfast, Mr. Arnold-Foester Secretary for War was re-elected by 3,912 votes against 3,671 for Mr. P. Dempsey (Nationalist.)—Lord Stanley was re-elected for the Westhoughton Division of Lancashire without opposition, while Lord Hamilton and Mr. A. H. Lee have been re-elected without opposition in Londonderry and the Fareham Division of Hampshire.

Fiscal Policy.—Mr. Chamberlain continued his campaign on the 27th, addressing a great meeting at Liverpool. He pledged his word that if his proposals were accepted not a farthing would be added to the cost of living of any family in the country. The Trade Union Congress had pronounced against his policy, but it was impossible to reconcile free trade with trade unionism. If we were to buy everything in the cheapest market, why not also import cheap labour? The shipping industry, like others, would benefit, and could not lose, by his policy. He pleaded for scientific treatment of trade subjects, instead of official apathy and the futile policy of their opponents. Beyond all other considerations his appeal was to Imperial sentiment and national patriotism.—On the 28th Mr. Chamberlain spoke at a luncheon in the Liverpool Town-hall, dealing with Lord Goschen's arguments on the food question, and quoting Mr. Gladstone's utterances in support of his views. Afterwards Mr. Chamberlain was presented with an address from the Liverpool Working Men's Conservative Association. In his reply, he "gave illustrations of the mischievous effects of the "dumping" policy in various industries, and warned his hearers that a period of trade depression was at hand.—Speeches on this question have also been delivered by Lord George Hamilton, Mr. Brodrick, Mr. Wyndam, Mr. Long, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Asquith, Sir, E. Grey and Mr. A. Elliott.—The Duke of Devonshire, replying to a question whether free-trade Unionists should rejoin the Liberal party, refers to his letter read last week at the Liberal Unionist Conference at Newcastle, but adds that having regard to the proceedings at that conference is may be necessary to reconsider the position.—The National Free Labour Association has passed a resolution in favour of Mr. Chamberlain's proposals.

Ireland.—At the Royal University, Dublin, on the 23rd the Duke and Duchess of Connaught received respectively the honorary degrees of Doctor of Laws and of Music.—It is believed that £10,000 per annum has been offered by the Government to Trinity College if it will support a University Bill such as has been described by T. W. Russell.—The breach between extreme and moderate Nationalists on the subject of the Land Act is steadily widening.—Mr. Leeky's funeral took place on Wednesday in Dublin after the remains had been cremated in England.

Law and Police.—The Law Courts were re-opened on the 24th after the Long Vacation.—Mr. Whitaker Wright's trial has been postponed till next sessions of the Central Criminal Court.—At the Oxfordshire Quarter

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, OCTOBER 30.

ROMANTIC UTILITY.

We shall all watch with a good deal of interest the experiment now in progress in the South Hetton Colliery, Durham, where the attempt is being made to apply liquid air to practical, commercial purposes. Mr. W. O. Wood is the patentee of the system employed, and may awake some morning to find himself immortalised as the first to demonstrate one of the most important values of this wonderful new force. But it must not be imagined that the present is the first instance in which liquid air has been used for the purposes to which it is now being devoted. Four years ago the alert German had impressed it for service, and was blasting away to his heart's content in a mine at Peasburg, near Munich; while the Simplon Tunnel engineers have also had recourse to the new style of explosive. The point is, however, that, so far as particulars have been published Mr. Wood's is the first attempt in this country to make practical use of liquefied atmosphere for the purpose of mining. It is just possible that we may be within sight of the opening chapters of one of the greatest romances the scientific world has ever unfolded.

A NEW ELIXIR OF LIFE.

For the time being, liquid air is something of a Frankenstein's creation. We know how to create this terrific power, and the professor in his laboratory and upon the platform of the lecture hall fascinates one with the wonders it performs. Some day it may be to us more than steam, electricity, coal, oil, and a host of other seeming indispensables. But at present we cannot quite see the way to handle the great treasure newly laid bare. One scientist tells you that its commercial value must ever remain a dubious quantity, because you must make it on the spot at which you are going to use it; that it would not be cheap as a motive power, and so forth. But the resources of ingenuity are not yet exhausted: the potentialities of liquid air are only now being one by one discovered. At present its disciples aver that it will drive an engine, blast a mountain, fire a gun, and cool it; cauterise flesh diseased by lupus or cancer; make your atmosphere antiseptic; drive the engine, to warm it or to freeze it; make contagion, and the continuance of malaria within the limits affected by liquid air impossible.

NATURE'S PARADOX.

We all know the story of Professor Dewar's saving Lord Kelvin's life by dashing from his lips the tumbler of liquid air he was about to taste or smell. Liquid air is the quintessence of purity, and it seems natural enough to absorb it. But it is so "scalding cold"—roughly ten times as cold as ice, and as much below zero as boiling point is above it—that to inhale or handle it would mean a burn or frostbite, by whichever name you call it, that would take very much longer than an ordinary scald to heal. But a good many preconceived notions of the scientist have gone by the board since the discovery of liquid air. We were all of us taught to regard hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen as permanent gases; nowadays we see each of them reduced to liquid. We have always looked, too, to intense heat for the infusing of metal, but, under the freezing influence of liquid air, iron, ignited by a match, will burn like a fuse; or, escaping ignition, will powder after the manner of a puff-ball.

THE WORLD IN A SNUFF-BOX.

The atmosphere in which we move and have our being is, by comparison with the temperature of liquid air, a raging fiery furnace. Steel and iron lose their malleability when frozen by the gas, although they recover by and by. But when so frozen they may be reduced to powder. We have heard a good deal of the tabloid meal and the tablet libation; by the aid of liquid air we may reduce half the world to snuff if we so desire. You can pluck a bunch of lilies in your garden, freeze them, and reduce them to powder in a few seconds. What would follow inhalation it is not pleasant to contemplate, but it is not physically impossible for your confirmed snuff-taking Sandy MacBrickbut to snuff up the half of his inheritance, if he judicially freezes and powders it beforehand—and does not mind the consequences. The plan is not recommended to fathers of families.

LOOKING AHEAD.

Lord Kelvin has put on paper a calculation that we shall one day run short of air; that the combustion of the total supply of fuel in the earth would consume 1,040 million tons of oxygen, a bulk greater than the atmosphere affords, and that as a consequence we shall all be killed off for want of breath. Your liquid air manufacturer tells you that he can avoid this slight inconvenience. He proposes to abolish the use of coal very largely and substitute his own product. This, he maintains, will drive the biggest battleship at forty to forty-five knots an hour and relieve her of the necessity of carrying a huge burden of coal, and will supply the motive power for submarines, and provide oxygen for the crew. On land we are to have locomotives and stationary engines driven by its agency, so preventing the air's pollution by smoke; aerial motors will be propelled by it, while it may be adapted to conserve the power of rivers and waterfalls now running to waste. The potentialities in the theory are immense; how they will be realised Mr. Wood and his confreres are now about to give us first evidence.

THE UNRULY TONGUE.

Those well-intentioned people who in Hammersmith are endeavouring to suppress the horrible language with which the roughs of the locality make public places hateful, are no doubt being laughed at by some who are watching the progress of the campaign. But the Hammersmiths should take heart of grace from the fact that they are carrying on work which the King himself has publicly commended. The National Association for the Supression of Bad Language received a warm letter from the King last year, endorsing its policy, and wishing all success to its work. But we never hear anything of this body, and it seems to be left again to private effort to combat the practice which makes it impossible for a woman to take her way through the streets without having her ears offended by verbal abominations. The vicar of a church at Barrow took the most practical steps one has heard of. He promised if any man in this parish is fined for punching the head of anyone who publicly indulges in blasphemous or obscene language, he will always have his fine paid for him.

THE COST OF A CURSE.

There is still in existence a rather stringent Act of Parliament which fixes a tariff for swears. The common labourer, soldier, or seaman, who made use of bad language was to be fined one shilling per oath; anyone under the degree of gentleman, two shillings; above that degree, five; while magistrates failing to convict were to forfeit £5, and constable for failure in their duty to prosecute, 40s. Were the law enforced, the work of the Bankruptcy Court would show a wonderful increase. The swearing habit seems to have descended from the upper to the lower class. The late Lord Shaftesbury upon coming into his title was informed by one of his sisters. You must learn to swear. Your father always did, and gained great respect by it in the county, Lord Melbourne, by a strange chance came to be the political mentor of the first Lady in Europe, was given to very vigorous expressions, and we all know the story of the Archbishop who said to him. It will save time if we agree beforehand that everybody and thing is damned.

THE EVOLUTION OF AN OATH.

When that swearing Act was passed, its promoters believed that the language common among the people had something to do with the troubles through which the nation was passing. How the mighty ones must have trembled! It is related that Archbishop Howley swore like a trooper. But it is too bad. The explanation is this: The Duke of Cumberland, whose mouth must have been a furnace, went in quest of the Primate to get his assistance about a certain Bill which he disliked. He returned to the House of Lord saying, It's all right, my lords, I've seen the Archbishop, and he says he'll see the promoters to—before he'll vote for the—Bill. As a matter of fact, all the adjectives had been supplied quite in the ordinary run of conversation by the Duke. In much the same way a——was fathered upon Cardinal Cullen by Father Healy and a conspirator. The latter told an ingenuous listener that he had implored the Cardinal to revoke his edict against fast dancing, and that the Cardinal had replied; I'll see you d——d first. Could a man of so exalted a station as the Cardinal say such a thing? the stranger asked. Well, said Healy gravely, drunk or sober I never heard him says such a thing.

THE OFFENDED SINNER.

It is awkward to be accused of that of which one is not guilty, but some men are so constituted that they insist upon cognisance of that which they are not proud. Thus Lord Orford, when a Bible Society asked him to become its president. I have long been addicted to the gaming-table. I have lately taken to the turf. I fear I frequently blaspheme. But I have never distributed religious tracts. All this was known to your society, notwithstanding which you think me fit to be your president. God forgive your hypocrisy. There was a time in his life when William Morris felt his profanity of the moment justified. He was one of a deputation sent to reason with the dean and chapter of a cathedral whose restoration did not appeal to the lover of the beautiful. And you should have seen Morris turning away from time to time into a side chapel—to swear! was the comment of another member of the deputation.

GRAPES AND POTATOES.

There have been justices who have sworn upon the Bench, counsel who have spiced their addresses to the jury with similar innovations. The late Dr. Parker damned the Sultan at the top of his voice, and Mr. Gladstone was known to solemnly express himself in a similar fashion. The late Lord Salisbury used to tell that his great-grandfather swore so horribly that they called him, Blastus, the King's Chamberlain. Bishop Wilberforce once asked with tears in his voice, Will no layman say the appropriate word for me? when a waiter spilled a plate of soup down the Episcopal garments. The famous Up Duards, and at 'em was never said, but, in place, the man who was supposed to have received the command from the Iron Duke had this conversation: Did you give my orders to——? Yes, your Grace. And what did he say? He said he'd see your Grace d——d first. And by——he's right, said the Duke a moment later,

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A young chauffeur named Robert Wilson broke into a motor-car store at Towcester, selected the best car, and drove rapidly away to London. A police inspector followed on another car. The St. Albans police also tried to stop the thief but failed; and Wilson did not stop till he reached London, when he left the car at some mews. When he returned for it he was surprised to find another motor-car there, also an inspector, who took him back to Towcester. At Northampton, it was stated that he had stolen a motor-car at Willesden, and he was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

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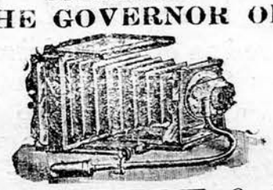

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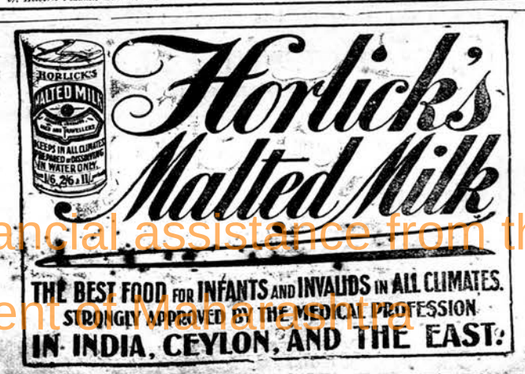
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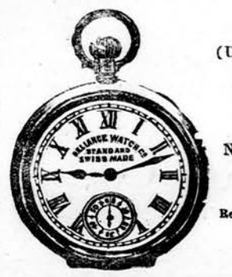

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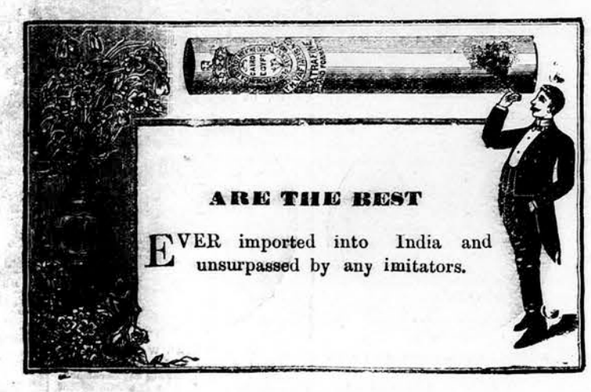

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THE USEFULNESS OF A WATCH DOES NOT NECESSARILY DEPEND UPON ITS COST, AND TOO OFTEN THE PRICE ASKED DOES NOT REPRESENT ITS QUALITY. Therefore it must necessarily be to the advantage of purchasers generally to obtain accurate information, which will enable them easily to select a Watch of better make and most suitable for their requirements.

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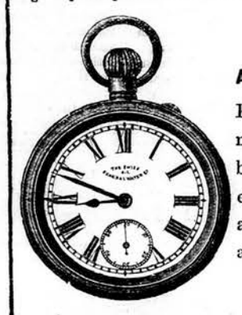

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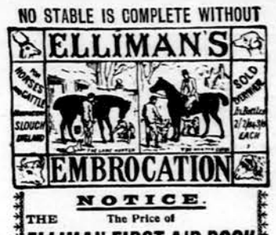

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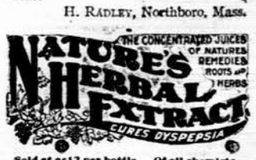

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